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Bolivia Ousts Candidate; New Curbs on Politics; Refugee Task Is Limited

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 27, 1939

Presidential Candidate Expelled by Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Gen. Bernardino Bilbao Rioja, Presidential candidate in the forthcoming general elections, has been expelled from the country in a move the Army General Staff described as "for the maintenance of public order." He went to Arica, Chile. He was charged with attempting to foment a revolution.

New Political Curbs for U. S. Employees

WASHINGTON (AP)—A long list of political activities was formally forbidden to Government employees today in an interpretation of the Hatch Act issued by the Justice Department.

The list ranged from holding office in a political party to distributing buttons in behalf of a political candidate.

The Department also issued a partial list of persons who are debarred from political activities under the act. Besides regular government employees, they include temporary employees, and reserve officers on active duty.

Refugee Group Limits Work to Germany

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Intergovernmental Executive Committee on Refugees will continue its surveys of possible homes for migrants, but its present purpose will be limited to the problem of refugees from Germany.

This decision, reached at the group's final meeting yesterday, was a modification of President Roosevelt's proposal for resettling 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 persons who may become refugees as a result of the war.

Roosevelt Withholds Comment on Flint

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he lacked sufficient new information for comment on the seizure of the American steamer City of Flint by Germany.

Asked why Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Moscow, had been unable to find out when, where and to whom the vessel had been released, the Chief Executive replied it was a long way from Moscow, the Soviet capital, to Murmansk, where the freighter was taken by the Germans.

All Belligerents Open Door to Y. M. C. A.

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—John E. Manley of New York, General Secretary of the National Y. M. C. A. Council, said today that Germany, France, and England have declared a "completely open door" for the Y. M. C. A. to serve prisoners of war and interned soldiers and aliens in the European hostility.

Speaking at the opening of the Council's three-day conference here, Mr. Manley said he had been advised $60,000 would be needed to carry on the work for three months.

Miaja Exiled by Spanish Court

MADRID (AP)—A Melilla court has condemned Gen. Jose Miaja, ex-President of the defeated Republican Government, to 15 years in exile and expropriated all his property, the official Gazette announced today. General Miaja fled to Mexico with his family soon after the Republican cause collapsed.

The court recommended the Franco Government deprive him of citizenship. A fine of 1,000,000 pesetas (about $100,000) was imposed on his wife.

Reich Decree Makes Poles 'Inferior'

BROMBERG, Germany (Formerly Bydgoszcz, Poland), Oct. 27 (AP)—Nazi Commissioner Kampe issued a decree today providing that Poles in this conquered Polish area should be treated as inferiors and in stores, factories and public buildings would be accommodated only after Germans.

German is the official language and the Poles may not display the swastika flag.

Madras Ministry Quits in Indian Protest

MADRAS, India (AP)—The Congress (Nationalist Party) Ministry of Madras resigned today.

The Madras Legislative Assembly yesterday adopted a motion disapproving the Viceroy's declaration of Oct. 17 on India's future. An amendment expressed approval of the Ministry's intention to resign in protest.

The Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, in a White Paper, said that at the end of the war Britain would be "very willing to enter into consultation" looking toward formation of a Federal Government of India.

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Bombay's Legislature today approved, 92 to 58, a resolution condemning Britain's Indian policy.

Italy Increases Budget for Armaments

ROME (AP)—The Government announced today that it would spend 17,476,000,000 lire (about $873,800,000) on Italy's armed forces in a new rearmament program.

It was not announced what period the new program would cover nor how it would be linked with the armaments appropriation of about 10,000,000,000 lire (about $500,000,000) announced last December.

Juvenile Crime Increase Alarms U. S. Police Chiefs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the greatest problems now confronting police departments throughout the United States is the steady increase of youthful criminals. The fact was emphasized at the 46th annual Congress of the International Association of Police Chiefs here recently.

Although this is recognized as an alarming situation, police executives who spoke concerning it were unable to cite positive methods with which to change it.

Chief William Quinn of San Francisco, retiring President of the Association, said progress was being made in reduction of juvenile crime, but added that greater efforts must be made to offset the effects of abnormal economic conditions.

"We must start with the children," he said, "and work to give them better surroundings, more recreation, a better home life. Next we must work to redeem those who have taken their first step toward crime.

"They present a different problem from that of the hardened criminal and we have much to learn about the proper treatment of these youths and how to reclaim them for society." More than 1,000 police chiefs heard this plea, which keynoted the week-long meeting.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, called the youth problem in crime a "national disgrace," pointing out that thus far in 1939 more youngsters of 19 years of age have been arrested than in any other age bracket. He said arrest of 18-year-old boys came next.

The 1,000 chiefs were unanimous in expressing their belief that a more law-abiding consciousness had to be established in the youth of the nation in the home, church, and schools as well as by extension of playground facilities and other recreational places for proper use by young people during free hours.

The World At Your Fireside

Page 4

The Monitor Index

Friday, Oct. 27, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
Travel talks	8
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	9
Special Baltimore Pages	10-11
The Home Forum	12
Security [With Latvian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	13-14
Real Estate Column	13
Weather	13
Season Events	13
Radio Island Letter	14
Shopping Column	14
Radio Timetable	14
Local Arts and Theater Page	15
Hollywood Letter	15
Sports Pages	16-17
Financial Pages	18-19-20
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24

Weatherman Spoils Moon's Big Show

A general forecast of clouds and rain for New England tonight and Saturday dimmed possibility that the total eclipse of the moon, occurring between 10:42 tonight and 1:36 tomorrow morning would be observed in this region.

It will be the nearest to a total eclipse seen in entirety throughout the United States since 1935, declared Harvard Astronomer Leon Campbell. But apparently the eclipse will be seen only by those above the rain clouds.

A group of observers from the American Museum of Natural History, flying high over New York City, will study the eclipse in spite of rain clouds, it was expected. The early part of the eclipse will be visible in many parts of Europe, the finale being seen in Northern Asia and parts of the Arctic Zone. For fortunate observers in North and South America it will be a continuous performance.

WPA to Close Braille Work But Gradually

WPA braille projects for the blind in Massachusetts will be gradually closed during the next three or four months but the 92 persons affected will be given different types of work and will not be stranded, State WPA headquarters said today.

The braille projects are to be gradually closed, officials explained, because there is said to be little demand today for braille literature. Talking books are becoming increasingly popular. Additionally only 25 per cent of the blind can read braille, it was pointed out. Consequently, these projects will be eliminated as appropriations run out.

The 92 blind persons so employed will be assigned to projects where work for the hands is provided, such as knitting, crocheting, and rush weaving, it was stated. When this new work will begin or in what specific way the blind workers will be distributed is not yet known but will be met as the need arises, it was assured by a WPA spokesman.

In the meantime today, various agencies interested in the welfare of the blind were searching for ways either to maintain the braille work, or find suitable substitute employment. It was pointed out that working with the braille gave blind persons added proficiency, and a sizable production might result in a lowering of prices, beneficial to many now unable to afford braille literature.

It was pointed out that in other localities the blind had manufactured small wooden ware, had made, and sold brooms and other household items.

Massachusetts has for many years ranked very high in work for the blind. The first institution for aiding them was established by a wealthy sea captain, Thomas H. Perkins, in clipper ship days.

People's Voice Halts Rise In Chicago Taxes

Civic agencies report increased co-operation of public officials in economy programs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Citizen action here in the past year served to reduce to a minimum tax boost threatened for 1939, and cut in two the much larger increase threatened for 1940, the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency reports.

The Bureau, in a résumé of its activities, points with pride to the "far-sighted planning, close co-operation of citizen organizations, and a growing steadfastness on the part of many public officials and legislators in withstanding demands for higher taxes and expenditures."

Had it not been for the combined effect of these forces, it contends, another $2,275,000, or over 11 cents per $100 assessed value in the tax rate, would have been added to the 1939 bills on Chicago property, while 1940 bills would be more than $9,000,000, or over 43 cents in the tax rate, higher than otherwise.

Prediction Verified

The Bureau is an independent, non-partisan research organization supported by individual property owners and taxpayers, in other words, the voice of the taxpayer. Much of its success in not only making this voice heard, but heeded, is attributed to the policy of its officials in maintaining a friendly, dispassionate approach in dealing with those responsible for tax administration.

Summing up its work the Bureau lists the following significant steps:

In November, 1938, it invited heads of each of the City's major taxing bodies to tell what plans they had for relief of the taxpayer. All, including Mayor Edward J. Kelly; Clayton F. Smith, President of the Cook County Board; J. B. McCahey, President of the Board of Education; Robert J. Dunham, President of the Park District; and Ross Woodhull, President of the Sanitary District, responded.

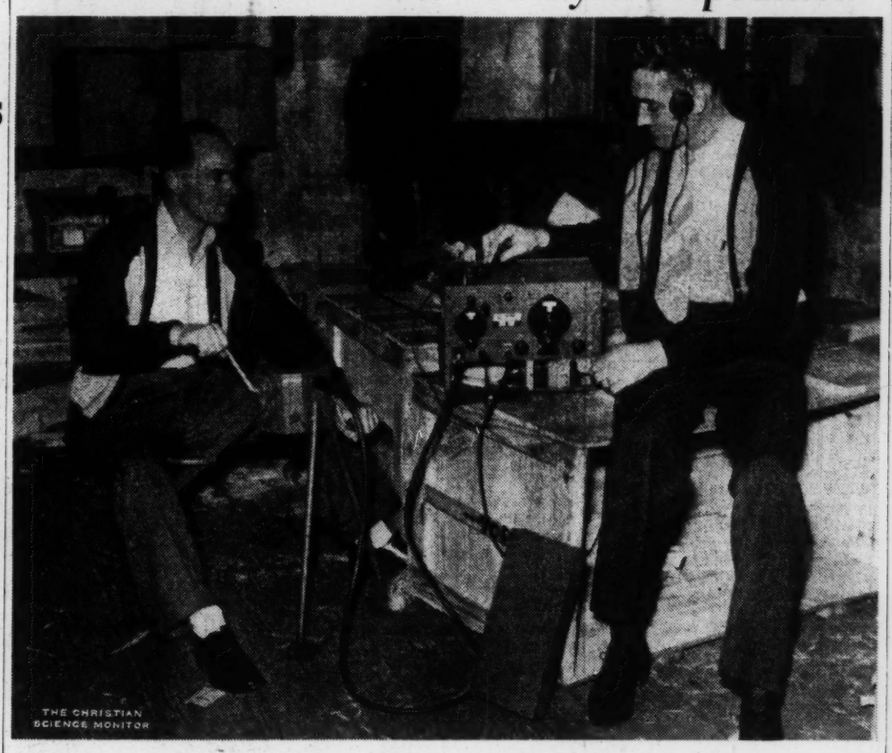
Voice of the Taxpayer

In December the Bureau pointed out in a bulletin that current budget information threatened added tax burdens of as high as $9,000,000, and the further danger that still more might be asked from the legislature after the spring elections. It suggested that taxpayers' organizations urge economies and conservative tax policies.

Later it complimented the Park District Commissioners on completion of the task of merging 22 old park districts into a new one, and praised arrangement of the budget's expenditure statement, but suggested more detailed information as to taxes, receivable, etc., and questioned suggestions of upward trends in expenditures.

In January, 1939, it predicted that the 1938 rate would be between $9.09 and $9.15 per $100 assessed valuation. The rate officially announced in March was $9.12.

Hand-Powered Radio for Byrd Expedition



Wide World

Equipment to Keep Dog Teams in Touch With Base

Howard Odom, one of the radio operators of the expedition, is shown at left turning the generator while Operator Austin Daigle of the expedition operates the receiver and transmitter. This special type transmitter for the dog teams was designed by Clifford A. Harvey, a radio manufacturer of Cambridge, Mass. It has low-drain tubes and will be capable of safe transmission over the ice for a radius of 200 miles.

Byrd to keep in radio touch with world: Page 13.

Britain Accepts Russian Poland; Peace Move Gains in the Balkans

London puts new stress on Germany's guilt in starting action toward Poland's partition.

Germany inclined to help Balkan pact—Crux of decisions held to rest with Russia.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 27—The clear indication that Britain does not intend to attempt to restore Poland on the same geographical basis which existed before the present war has emerged from study of official statements to both Houses of the British Parliament.

For the interpretation which is today being placed upon the declaration of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax is that the British guarantees to Poland applied only in the case of German aggression. The statements of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary yesterday carried a clear implication that British action was not promised against Russia.

This contention is supported, in the face of questions by members of Parliament by several declarations of policy. The first was the statement of Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, who a week ago explained that during the negotiations which led up to the signing of the Polish-British guarantee it was agreed between "the Polish Government and His Majesty's Government that the accord should only cover the case of aggression by Germany and the Polish Government confirms that this is so."

Polish Government Legal

So that there should be no legal quibble on the matter Mr. Butler answered a further question by stating: "The present Polish Government [in Paris] is not a provisional government but the legal successor to the government it replaced."

Premier Chamberlain also in replying to a question said that the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty regarding Russia in a radiocast on Oct. 1, though Mr Winston Churchill's private opinion, contained nothing at variance with the view of the Government.

Mr. Churchill's statement was: "Russia has pursued a cold policy of self-interest. We could have wished that the Russian armies

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

British War Office Calls Volunteers

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 27

Britain has issued the first general call for volunteers since the war began.

A War Office announcement said voluntary enlistment was being opened for Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Engineers.

Previously, enlistment of only specialized classes had been asked.

Age limits for volunteers were set at 22 to 35 years in Great Britain and 20 to 35 years in Northern Ireland. After acceptance on the first call those enlisted will be sent home with orders to report on Nov. 15.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 27—While reports of a conference under Italian chairmanship to consolidate a peace bloc in the Balkans are not confirmed, all indications are that a strong get-together tendency is developing between Italy, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, in particular, but also including Turkey, Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The movement is gaining supports from all sorts of unexpected and even mutually hostile directions. Germany advocates it because the Wilhelmstrasse declares peace in the Balkans is essential so as to permit the area being used as a source of supply for the needs of Germany's growing population.

Moreover reports of Russian troops assembling across the border from Ruthenia and the possibility of Russia moving into the Balkans after finishing the negotiations with Finland, and while Germany is fully occupied with Britain and France, cannot be left out of Britain's calculations.

All Interested in Peace

Italy is leading the move in the Balkans because it wants to prevent the extension of German as well as Russian interests in the peninsula. Moreover there are obvious possibilities of a large proportion of Germany's trade with the Balkans falling into Italy's lap. The fact that Istanbul and Ankara papers have been saying that the time is ripe for a Turkish-Italian friendship that would keep both Germany and Russia out indicates that things are shaping for Italy's inclusion.

The Balkan countries themselves are ready for such a bloc because

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

This Changing World

Ambassador Grew's Speech—Providing for a Realistic Basis for the Negotiation of a New Agreement With Japan—Nipponese Setbacks

By H. B. Elliston

When war broke out, American diplomacy dove headlong into a storm cellar, and remained there for nearly two months. Then it came up and looked around. And it saw the diplomatic terrain still occupied by diplomats who, in the knowledge that the war was much too serious to be intrusted to soldiers, had been working with redoubled energy. Accordingly Americans went back to diplomatic work.

The renewal of American diplomatic activity has taken place in the Far East with a plain speech by Ambassador Grew in Tokyo telling the Japanese flatly that the Americans deeply resented the "bombings, indignities and manifold interference with American rights," at the hands of the Japanese Army. Mr. Grew was an ideal choice to set the diplomatic ball re-rolling. He is so businesslike that he has long been the favored diplomat among businessmen as an official who is always eager to settle outstanding problems. And negotiation is what is intended, I expect, to follow the Grew speech. But the Ambassador first had to disabuse Japanese minds of any ideas that the United States intended to recognize the Japanese Army's "mission" in China.

Last July 26 the State Department abruptly denounced the Japanese-American commercial treaty. The move was intended as a rebuke. But, fortunately, the United States didn't withdraw its Ambassador, as it did from Berlin, where the United States was absent, as it were, when war was declared. Ambassador Grew has therefore been in a position to watch for the psychological moment on which to strike when American diplomacy decided to renew its activity.

* * *

The moment seems to have been well chosen. Censorship in Japan keeps much of the news away from the Japanese people. But of late, I understand, there has been some uneasiness over the two main developments since the July 26 act. One is the reverse which the Japanese have sustained in China. The other is the line-up between Stalin and Hitler.

As to the former, the Japanese object was to take Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province. With Changsha the Japanese would have been well astride the main north-south railroads in China. It was an important offensive. And for the purpose the Japanese brought up a quarter of a million troops and threw them against a similar number of Chinese on a 70-mile front. All went well at first. Indeed by Oct. 1 Japanese vanguards were reported at the gates of Changsha. But a Chinese counterattack seems to have had the effect of driving the Japanese out of all the territory captured in the offensive.

Details of the battle are just trickling through. I got my account by word of mouth from a person who has lately been in Central China. He says that the Chinese victory was due to the employment of a novel tactic. When the Chinese go into action, they destroy all the communications behind them, and rely for supplies on man-back. This works no hardship on the Chinese. But, if they retreat, the Japanese find themselves bogged down, for their highly mechanized army is dependent upon roads. Time after time, I'm told, the Chinese have simply had to deliver a counterattack in order to win back all captured territory, and more.

* * *

Japan is in difficulties with Soviet Russia, too. When Stalin lined up with Hitler, he deprived the Nipponese of their Nazi ally, and Tokyo hurriedly wound up its guerrilla war-making with the Soviet on the Mongolian frontier. Some of us thought that the end of hostilities might mark a Stalinist withdrawal from China. But the facts are against such a theory. My informant tells me that Stalin is still helping China. Most of the assistance is going to the so-called Chinese communist allies of Chiang Kai-shek in China's northwest. But Chungking is also being supplied with material of all kinds, as well as officers.

How much of this news is trickling through to the Japanese is doubtful. Not much, I suppose. But no censorship can keep any people contented in its ignorance when they can see enough to persuade them that Japan has become pretty well isolated. Official Japan, too, isn't as cocky as it was. Six months ago it used to quote Lord Salisbury, Britain's famous end-of-the-century Foreign Minister, in favor of "splendid isolation." Perhaps it now wonders whether another Salisbury tag that no statesman ever clings to the carcasses of dead policies mayn't be more appropriate in respect of its China policy. At any rate, Ambassador Grew gave both people and government a grand opportunity of talking over old differences with the United States on a more realistic basis than Japan has hitherto acknowledged.

U. S. War Exports to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—American exports of munitions and machine tools to Great Britain, Canada, and France in the first eight months of 1939 showed an increase over recent years to levels comparable to World War days, the National Industrial Conference Board announced.

A survey by the division of industrial research of the board revealed that during the eight-month period, exports of munitions totaled $44,523,500 to these three nations, a figure five times as great as for all of 1938. Export of airplanes accounted for the major part, the board found.

At the beginning of the World War, the survey recalled, American war exports to the three nations amounted to only $1,451,000 whence they zoomed four years later to $491,000,000.

The survey notes a sharp rise in the last few years in the export of chemicals, negligible during the first World War. Canada, a major buyer of chemicals from 1914-'18, has bought even more during the period under scrutiny, it is revealed.

Tungsten Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—China won today the first contract for stocking up the Army and Navy on strategic war materials.

The Wah Chang Trading Corporation of New York City, an importing firm, was awarded a contract by the Treasury to supply 425 short tons of tungsten ore, an essential steel alloy, at a cost of $427,140.

All Opposition To Arms Sales To Allies Dims

Senate vote for repeal is predicted 2 to 1—Quick action with victory expected in House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—An overwhelming Senate majority turned aside today an amendment to bar armed merchant vessels and submarines of belligerent nations from United States ports.

The proposal, by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, lost out 65 to 26, the heavy preponderance of votes which supported the Administration being in line with voting on other controverted amendments earlier in the week.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—With a 2-to-1 vote for arms embargo repeal assured in the Senate, observers who look back over the course of four weeks' non-partisan debate feel that the course of Democratic discussion has been fully vindicated.

The situation need only be compared to the confusion existing as Congress met, to show that the careful discussion has had the effect of calming and guiding public opinion. The furore of telegrams and letters that marked the outset of debate has subsided. The Senate has become convinced, and has convinced the public, that whatever the decision on the arms repeal, it does not mean the choice of war or peace for the United States. The normal unfolding of the democratic process in this instance has clearly revealed how soothing and unifying upon public opinion a steady course in Congress can be, when partisan motives are subordinated to high patriotic purpose on either side.

All Doubt Seems Vanished

The final question of what the Senate will do on the arms embargo was removed, when the Senate Thursday, in three successive tests, showed overwhelming sentiment against withholding arms, ammunition and implements of war from European belligerents, which, in practice, means Great Britain and France. It became merely a matter of time when the revised bill would be ratified.

The vote in the House still offers some uncertainty but most observers agree the measure will pass handily. To illustrate how quickly the element of uncertainty disappeared from the Senate's course it may be recalled that, as far back as Sept. 29, this paper listed 55 Senators by name for repeal and 25 against, indicating the prospective 2-to-1 outcome.

President Roosevelt pressed home his victory in the Senate by declaring over the radio last night that he had no intention of taking America into war, and every intention of keeping America at peace. His three overwhelming victories in the Senate clearly indicated that he had been successful in persuading a majority of the body that he is correct at least in so far as the arms embargo goes.

The Test Record

1. The Senate rejected 27 to 55 an amendment by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California prohibiting arms exports except to American States engaged in a defensive war.

2. The Senate rejected by voice vote an amendment by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut prohibiting export of bombing planes.

3. Earlier, it rejected the Danaher amendment, 36 to 54, prohibiting export of poison gas and flame throwers.

When Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky was unable at 5 p. m. to get agreement on a fixed time for the final vote for today, he promptly ordered night session. Two hours later the rigid agreement was reached limiting further speeches to 20 minutes. Meeting at 11 a. m. a final vote by the Senate was clearly in sight.

The Senate defeated the Clark amendment 26 to 65, which would have prohibited armed merchan

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt announced he had insufficient information on the American freighter City to Flint to determine the vessel's present condition or destination. Reports from Moscow that the vessel had been released gave no word as to whether the German prize crew was in command, or to what port the ship would sail.

A German submarine wreck was discovered on the Goodwin Sands five miles off the Kentish Coast of England. The cause of the wreck has not been determined.

On the Western front, reports from Netherlands as well as French sources indicate a large-scale assembling of German divisions and equipment, including warplanes, at various points along the line which have led to the expectation of an early German offensive.

This surmise appeared to be supported by the sudden stoppage of all German telephone and telegraph communications with The Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland, to be resumed after four hours under rigid control.

But the fact that rain, sleet, and snow have descended upon the Front, making the use of mechanized units almost impossible, has thrown considerable doubt on the feasibility of such a move.

American neutrality revision neared a vote today with prospects that the Senate would approve revision of the embargo restrictions.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7.

$30-Thursday: Opponents Mass Forces

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Much was said in the last article of the organization built by the $30-Thursday proponents. The opposition has not been idle either. It is as "practical" politically as the proponents, and its war chest is just as full.

The opposition includes virtually every kind of organized group in the State, from the chambers of commerce, the Associated Farmers, bankers, and industrialists on the right to the Actors' Guild and the Lawyers' Guild on the left. It is an amazing and unprecedented "united front" of opposition. The Southern Pacific Railway and Upton Sinclair are for once on the same side of the fence; the Pacific Gas & Electric and Gov. Culbert L. Olson are opposing the amendment hand in hand.

There is a line of division between the two sides, but it is distinctly not the New Deal line. President Roosevelt, with the Olsons and the Sinclairs and many of the regular Democratic political leaders of the State are lined up with most of the left-wing intellectual liberals against the plan. Only the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Communist Party, of the usual left-wing front, have taken their stand with the vast rank and file which makes up the $30-Thursday strength.

For all that, a class line is drawn in California, and the Ham and Eggers are making their battle by attacking the forces of privilege. The line, roughly, is between the "haves" and the "have-nots," with most of the intellectuals who usually support the "have-nots" now on the other side, shoulder to shoulder with conservatives.

Opposition Fund

The opposition war chest comes from the usual conservative sources, and it was easy to collect. Even so, such methods were used in some counties as seeking contributions of $1 a $1,000 of real property tax valuation from householders and other presumed conservatives. The following is only an estimate, but it seems probable that while proponents report spending $457,785 by Sept. 30 and therefore probably will spend $800,000 by Nov. 7, the opposition may well have spent up to $2,000,000. Such opposition spending need not be reported to the Secretary of State.

Nevertheless, it is not entirely a campaign of self-interest. The Parent-Teachers' Association, the League of Women Voters, the Commonwealth Club, an interdenominational church committee representing Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants, and many other largely disinterested civic groups are active in opposition.

In the Commonwealth Club's poll of its members, 2,476 voted against the plan, to 47 in favor. This was after debates and careful studies of the plan. Faculties of universities, clergymen in their pulpits, recognized nonparty liberals, professional men of all kinds, virtually every newspaper except in a few small communities, and State employees, are on record in opposition. It would take columns to list the organizations and men of affairs whose voices are generally harkened to, who have joined the campaign.

The opposition is far better organized this year than it was last, when the amendment was defeated by only 1,398,999 votes to 1,143,670. The amendment thus got 44.97 per cent of the vote, and so a change of just over 5 per cent of the vote would have turned the minority into a majority. Moreover, last year was a regular election, calling out many voters not especially interested in Ham and Eggs. The $30-Thursday vote may be assumed to turn out anyway; the others have to be aroused to come out and vote. So the opposition has to be substantially stronger than last year to defeat the amendment again. Moreover, its leaders wish to defeat the amendment decisively enough to prevent its reappearance on the ballot again next year.

Because "Ham and Eggs"—the $30-Every-Thursday plan which is being voted on in a special California election on Nov. 7—has impressive popular support, and would have immense consequences on California and national economy, The Christian Science Monitor has sent the chief of its Washington Bureau to make a thorough study of the plan. Following is the sixth and last of his articles:

Paradox Presented

Against the united front of organizations, civic leaders, liberals, business and financial interests, and what not, the Ham and Eggers present simply the old paradox of poverty amid plenty, the old and poignant appeal to underprivilege. The fact that they are such a formidable force is impressive proof of the seriousness of the problem.

To meet this tidal challenge the opposition has used every imaginable campaigning expedient. Here are a few samples of the drive:

Some 50,000 insurance salesmen in Northern California alone are scouring their lists, interviewing citizens, devoting substantially their full time to campaigning against the movement. Most of them met for "pep" sessions in San Francisco, and set forth with their kits and automobiles, selling "No" votes against Ham and Eggs as energetically as they usually sell insurance. They are not paid for their activities; they are simply convinced—most of them, at least—that passage of the amendment will mean the disruption of the insurance business in the State.

Stores and Banks

Rent collectors have been going their rounds in the poorer districts telling housewives that "we won't be able to accept rent in warrants; better vote 'No.'"

Department stores put bright yellow slips in their monthly bills, saying: "Warning! Retail Stores Cannot and Will Not Accept 'Retirement Life Payments Warrants.'"

Banks have been sending out similar slips with monthly statements.

Churches have circularized members, warning of the proposed 3 per cent gross-income tax above an annual $3,000 on revenues of all, including churches, who do not seek exemption by using warrants.

Billboards strikingly warning voters against "Chaos in California" are plastered over cities and countryside.

Taking a leaf from the proponents, the opposition is buying radio time and plugging effective talks several times daily against the plan.

Manifold types of printed leaflets have been broadcast, no less than 8,000,000 pieces by mid-October, with 6,000,000 more planned by Nov. 7.

Newspapers and weeklies are filled with effective opposition advertisements, editorials, cartoons, and articles in unusual profusion.

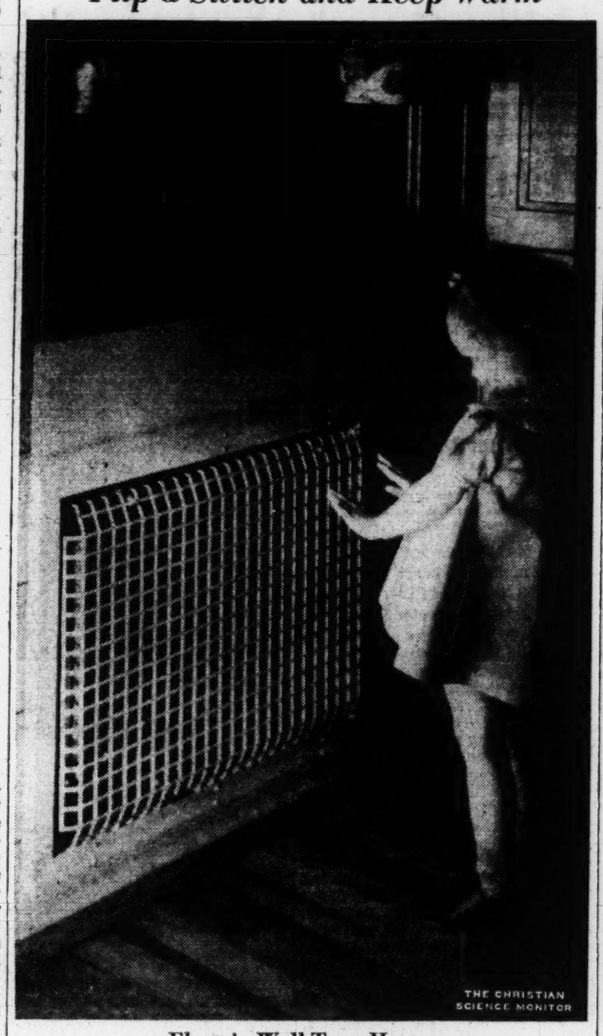
Inroads have been made into the leadership of organized labor, which at the outset was favorable to Ham and Eggs because that vote helped last year to defeat an anti-picketing initiative on the ballot.

Gravity of Problem

If this immense union of opposition does not roll up a majority vote on Nov. 7, it will prove the gravity of the problem of underprivilege in California in a manner which can hardly fail to shake any thoughtful observer. And the problem will remain—no matter what happens to the $30-Thursday experiment—of meeting the needs of this underprivileged group much more swiftly, steadily, and effectively than ever has been done in the past.

For Ham and Eggs is a symbol, and a mightily effective one, of an imperative and imperious challenge. That challenge cannot be met by being driven back underground, and it is by no means solely a product of propaganda or delusion. It is a product of conditions as they are and hopes for things as they may be. No matter what happens on Nov. 7, the people of California have to think, and to think seriously, of a constructive and immediate program to meet by sound and speedy means the need of those whose voices are crying in this wilderness.

Flip a Switch and Keep Warm



Electric Wall-Type Heater

This is a unit in an all-electric house in the Tennessee Valley Authority's town of Norris near Knoxville, Tenn.

Electric Heating in South Is Reported Proved Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A switch was flipped on in a new brick home in Knoxville the other day and warmth radiated from a built-in electric wall-type heater. At other points in the South the same thing was being done too.

Electric heating of homes is a development which is spreading in near-by Norris, Tenn., the town of the Tennessee Valley Authority, not only are homes heated electrically, but also the Town Center in which is the drug store, the grocery store, the post office and the fire hall. The office building adjoining the Town Center switches on current for warmth too. And in the large Norris School, with its electric eye, a central electric blast heater sends heat through a system of sheet metal ducts.

The first all-electric home in Knoxville is that of Max Reich, a merchant. It is heated electrically and all appliances are electric.

Just A Pioneer

This all-electric home is really a pre-view of what new homes over a wide area will be like in the future. The change will hardly be noticeable at first. But already a few more, with electric heating, are being constructed in Knoxville.

Considerable research with electrical homes already built, shows that it is important that a home be properly constructed and insulated if electric heating is to be used. As C. O. Carpenter, Jr., sales manager of the City Utilities Board, pointed out, "We are very careful in recommending electric heating and do not recommend it unless it can be made economical and unless it is used in a well-constructed home."

Rockwool insulation and insulated board was used in the new 13-room old English style home of Mr. Reich. Five or six other homes, being built with insulation, are to be smaller, and the heating cost for them is estimated at from $40 to $80 for the cold months.

Central System Tried

In a few houses at Norris a central heating system was tried. It consisted of a central electric heating unit enclosed in a box under the floor, with a fan and warm air ducts discharging through ceiling grilles that were made in combination with light fixtures. These central heating units had desirable qualities, such as the practicability of humidifying the air from a central point and the use of the circulating fan to improve comfort in summer.

However, the installation was purely experimental and through mistaken economy the capacity was too limited. So those few installations were removed and replaced by the individual radiators. Technicians reported that they believed "if the capacity had been larger, if the discharge grilles had been designed so as to prevent a direct draft, and if automatic control had been perfected, the system would have functioned like any good central heating system."

Finns Assured Of Last Word In Soviet Deal

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Finnish people have been assured that theirs will be the final decision on any bargain with Soviet Russia.

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko, addressing a patriotic meeting last night in the State Theater, appealed for confidence and courage, saying, "the people of Finland must decide their own future and choose their own path."

Finland's President Kallio, seated in a box in the balcony, brought the meeting to a close by rising and calling for "three cheers for Finland."

Demands Too Stiff

Seated in the audience was the delegation headed by Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, which returned from its second trip to Moscow and reported Oct. 26 on Russian demands which Finland has found unacceptable.

Dr. Paasikivi's group expected to go to Moscow again Sunday, Oct. 29.

Mr. Erkko's speech, the longest exposition of the situation since Russia started the negotiations, referred to countries "wiped off the map of Europe," but mentioned no names.

The Foreign Minister said, "Relations between Finland and the country which inaugurated these questions are capable of improvement."

"These relations," he declared, "have been normal, but the history of many centuries has undeniably created a basis for suspicion which prevails in the present day on both sides of the frontier.

"But we must utilize to the full any means which would strengthen the security of both countries, and we have regarded those in power as different from those of former days—perhaps they will show of their own free will that conditions have altered."

[Finland, before declaring its independence in 1918, was a Grand Duchy of Czarist Russia.]

War an Argument

Mr. Erkko intimated that Russia was using the present European war as an argument in favor of concessions from Finland, saying, "independent factors have created this situation which makes possible such questions as under normal conditions would be out of the question—of which even the slightest indications would have given rise to tension in international relations."

Finland, he said, has "shown the world that it is a peace-loving country and that it is not afraid to discuss questions which affect it very closely, and that it desires to find a basis by means of which its security may be strengthened.

"But this does not mean it is prepared to sacrifice what it considers essential for its freedom and existence."

Santo Domingo Offers Land for Refugee Colony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 — A refugee colony under auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, which opened its second series of meetings here yesterday is projected in the Dominican Republic, one of the oldest settlements of European origin in the New World and for long the center of Spanish power in the Americas.

Immediate welcome of 500 families is planned by the Government, and substantially more will be admitted as soon as the colony is established and facilities prepared, according to Gen. Rafael Trujillo, former President of the Republic.

The nation proposes to see that land is provided, General Trujillo said, taxes waived, and every assistance given to colonists.

Meanwhile, as officers of the Intergovernmental Committee reassembled to discuss President Roosevelt's long-term plan for coping with the human aftermath of the present war, it was understood on good authority that the President would make certain modifications of his earlier statement to the committee.

Return to Homeland

Britain and France have pointed out, through their representatives, that they expect to win the war and that there would then be a movement of refugees and exiled persons back to their homelands, rather than any need for resettlement on such a scale as the 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 persons suggested by the President as an outside possibility.

It is considered possible that Mr. Roosevelt will swing his proposal around to include the preparation for coping with the problems of human distress and malnutrition, as the American organization headed by former President Hoover did after the World War, as well as to take care of any needed resettlement of refugees.

Accord Expected

Myron C. Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, has laid these matters before the President and it is anticipated that both Mr. Roosevelt and the Committee will shortly be in complete and open agreement on procedure to be followed and the scope of the Committee's operations.

Refugees settling in the Dominican Republic will locate in an island of the American West Indies, Santo Domingo, which was discovered by Columbus in 1492. Dominicans occupy the eastern two thirds of the island. The western third comprises the Republic of Haiti. Held by the Spanish, then by the French, and again by the Spanish, the Dominican colony declared its independence of Spain in 1821. The next year it was invaded by the Haitians and controlled by them until 1844 when they were expelled and the Dominican Republic was founded.

Top-Hands Show Tricks At 1939 Truck 'Road-eo'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's truck rodeos now! In a contest to determine the "World's Champion Truck Driver," experts from all over the United States competed on the lake front here the other day, as part of the sixth annual convention of the American Trucking Associations.

From bleachers erected south of Soldier Field, crowds cheered and watched intently as the country's "cream of the crop" truck drivers "bulldogged" huge six-wheeled tractors and semi-trailers, and put them through difficult maneuvers as easily as small Johnny spins his top.

White fence-like barriers—that might have been hurdles in a track meet or steeple chase—marked off "alleys" of typical dimensions. There were sharp turns, and the drivers had to get through them without touching a barrier, and park their trucks at "loading platforms." Judges jotted down each time gears were shifted. Each maneuver counted.

In another test the driver had to make a "jack-knife" parking in a ten-foot space between two cars. While spectators held their breath, each driver calculated distances with the cool eye of a golf champion about to putt his ball to the cup, and then neatly swung his trailer in with one twist of the wheel. Again judges checked minutely.

Bleacher Fans Cheer

Like cowboys in a western rodeo, who race to see how fast they can rope and tie a cow, these "knights of the road" (and someone called this a "road-eo") raced to see how fast they could set flares and put new fuses in their trucks, assuming the lights had gone out on the highway. Judges stood by with stop watches, and the bleachers yelled excitedly.

Edson Smith, of Detroit, Mich., last year's world champion Truck Driver, successfully defended his title against this year's four contestants—state champions of Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, and Oregon. He has driven more than 720,000 miles during 12 years of truck driving—the last five without a single accident. The reason for his good record? Smith says he always keeps his truck under control, and always tries to watch for any mistakes other drivers may make. He's driving now for the Kirk Transportation Company.

The "parade of the trucks" before the rodeo was a show in itself. As elephants, clowns, and other performers in a circus march around the tent before the show begins, a kaleidoscopic array of trucks of assorted sizes paraded around the field, led by a jolly five-piece band tootling "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Signs on the trucks gave bits of information about the trucking industry. Some read:

"More than $5,000,000 is paid as sales tax annually on purchase of new motor truck equipment."

"Motor trucks pay on the average 27 different kinds of direct taxes."

"Three and a half million Americans gain their livelihood in the truck industry."

And then came a little green truck, rolling by with a busy air and announcing, "I am the package delivery truck used by laundries, bakers, and department stores.

Safety Is Emphasized

Next, a small white truck said: "I am the milk delivery truck, one of 107,129 which insure delivery of milk while you sleep."

A bulky orange-colored snow plow followed, with the announcement, "Our duty is to keep your highways free from snow," and then a red trailer-truck clinched the argument, should there be one, with: "Trucks pay 30 per cent of all motor vehicle taxes."

The truck drivers' contribution to safe driving is great, the National Safety Council here states. "The public always follows a leader," said James G. Hayden, fleet engineer of the National Safety Council, who announced the rodeo events, "and as truck drivers continue to improve their records we can expect private car drivers to do better."

Already truck drivers are far in the lead. according to Safety Council records.

Canadian Church Disclaims Manifesto Against War

TORONTO, Oct. 27 (CP)—The subexecutive of the United Church of Canada, following a special meeting Oct. 25 to consider a manifesto in which 75 ministers of the Church opposed the present war, issued a statement declaring "our regret at the action of the signatories in making their manifesto public."

"The signatories of this manifesto, however sincere, have gone far beyond the limits of what is wise and proper in time of war," said the statement, issued through the Rev. Dr. Gordon A. Sisco of Toronto, Secretary of the Subexecutive of the General Council of the Church.

"The Subexecutive would take this opportunity of proclaiming afresh the entire and unfailing loyalty of the United Church of Canada to His Majesty the King, and its steady purpose to support him in the present dire struggle in every way which is open and proper to the church," the statement continued.

Public Disapproval

On Oct. 20 at Toronto 75 ministers expressed public disapproval of "this or any other war." The manifesto declared that all nations "share in the responsibility which makes war necessary." One of the signatories was the Rev. Dr. Richard D. Roberts, former Moderator of the United Church of Canada.

The Subexecutive statement said: "We think that too much attention has been given to a document which emanates from no official body in the Church and we desire to emphasize the attitude and feeling of the Church as a whole."

It added that since the outbreak of war, Presbyteries from Coast to Coast have met and considered the Church stand in the struggle.

"Not a single Presbytery has expressed itself in the terms of the spirit of this manifesto. On the contrary, resolutions expressing loyalty have been adopted."

War Service Committee

The meeting noted that immediately following Canada's entry into the war, the Church set up a War Service Committee to provide for material aid and comforts for soldiers, to share in the chaplaincy service and co-operate with other religious and national organizations.

"Within a month the War Service Committee has received from our ministers more than 150 applications for chaplaincies and has enrolled more than 500 war-service units throughout our congregations," the statement added. "There is every indication that within the near future at least 2,000 such units will be at work."

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Chrysler Drafts Union Replies

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation Oct. 27 began drafting replies to proposals by the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) in an effort to end the deadlock over a new union contract.

James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, held out little hope for an immediate solution of the dispute which has brought idleness to an estimated 100,000 workers in the automotive and related industries.

Mr. Dewey said Oct. 26 that while "substantial progress" had been made in secret conferences with union and corporation heads, U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials had said they felt all major proposals for a new contract should be discussed before any decision on reopening the plants was reached.

Mr. Dewey said the secret conferences had disposed of the chief point at issue, that relating to the speed at which assembly lines should move. Among problems still to be settled are the union's closed shop demand and questions of seniority and grievance procedure.

Wage Demand

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Congress for Industrial Organizations affiliate, demanded Oct. 26 that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation immediately institute the $5 minimum daily wage in all its plants.

Pope Pius Pleads for Peace Based on Justice and Equity

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Oct. 27 (AP)—Pope Pius XII pleaded for peace today in his first encyclical.

The Pope appealed for peace treaties at the end of this war which would avoid the "sacrifices and sufferings" which failed to bring lasting peace in the past.

The war, he said, would fail to impose a decisive change in conditions—unless followed by treaties of peace "animated by justice and by equity toward all."

He warned "there is danger lest settlements be born in such conditions" as "sacrifices and sufferings."

Treaties Must Be Kept

At the same time, he said, respect for treaties was indispensable to peace.

Pope Pius described his "expectation and conviction" that each party will respect its plighted word in treaties as an indispensable condition of peace.

He said peace could not be achieved until "both sides are ready to enter into discussion and avoid recourse to force or threats of force in case of delays, hindrances, changes, or disputes."

The Pope acknowledged that treaties might become outdated with the passing of time. In such cases, he said, "recourse should be had to frank discussion with a view to modifying the treaty or making another in its stead."

"But to consider treaties on principle as ephemeral," he declared, "and tacitly to assume the authority of rescinding them unilaterally when they no longer are to one's advantage would be to abolish all mutual trust among states."

Turning from causes of the present war to prospects of a more enduring settlement at its conclusion, the Pontiff asked whether there would be a new international order "animated by justice and by equity towards all" or "repetition of ancient and recent errors."

Cause of War

He blamed "the denial of God" for leading the world to war.

Poland, the Pontiff said at another point, "has the right to generous brotherly sympathy of the whole world while it awaits . . . the hour of resurrection in harmony with principles of justice and true peace."

The only hope for the future, the Ponitff said, was that the new order instead of resting on "quicksands of ephemeral standards that depend only on selfish interests of groups and individuals" should be based on an "unshakable foundation on the solid rock of natural law and divine revelation."

The encyclical will be known as the "Summi Pontificatus," the first two words of the Latin text, meaning "The Supreme Pontificate's."

Lost Caves Found; Plans Made For Air Raid Shelter

LONDON (AP)—The long-lost caverns of Blackheath have been found again and now they may be turned into an air raid shelter for suburban Greenwich.

The caves—four rooms in the chalky earth under the site of one of the world's first golf caurses—were open to the public for years but in 1853 they were closed as unsafe. Fallen material blocked the entrance and they were forgotten.

Workmen have sunk a 40-foot shaft and rediscovered them. The Borough Council is considering installing some timbers to make a bombproof shelter.

Vilna Frontier Posts Burned

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 27 (AP)—Boundary posts which for 19 years have separated Lithuania from its lost province of Vilna (Wilno) were solemnly burned today as Lithuanian troops began entering Vilna territory.

The Province, containing the city of the same name which Lithuanians consider their ancient Capital, was returned to Lithuania by the recent Russian-Lithuanian mutual aid pact.

Seized by Poles from Lithuania in 1920, it was occupied by the Russian Army in the German-Russian partition of Poland.

Gen. Stanislas Rasztikis, Commander-in-Chief of the Lithuanian Army, and members of the Lithuanian Cabinet were present as the frontier posts were burned and troops began marching to the accompaniment of martial music, cheers, and rockets.

General Vitkauskas, commander of troops designated to garrison Vilna, ordered the march to the Capital, which is to be entered tomorrow.

Simultaneously, the Liberty Bell in Kaunas, gift of Lithuanians in the United States, rang for the first time to celebrate recovery of the lost Province.

Move American Airlines Offices to New Airport

NEW YORK—The administrative offices of American Airlines, largest air mail and air passenger operator in the United States, have been transferred from Chicago and Newark to New York City's North Beach Airport, recently opened in Queens County. The company has leased three of the six huge hangars at the Municipal field and will begin operations there as soon as the Civil Aeronautics Authority has granted it a certificate of convenience and necessity.

In accordance with authority regulations, pilots now are testing approaching, landing and take-off facilities at North Beach in preparation for the inauguration here of American Airlines and Transcontinental and Western Air schedules.

McNary Tosses Sombrero Part Way Into the Ring

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon tossed his hat into the 1940 Republican Presidential ring Oct. 26—with a string attached.

The Republican leader in the Senate said he had informed Western supporters that he was willing to have his name placed before the Party's National Convention for the purpose of aiding agricultural areas in selection of the Republican candidate and platform.

"In no sense am I interested," he added, however, "except for the purpose of getting together on some candidate before we go to the convention."

Remington Rand Loses

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals Oct. 26 denied the motion of Remington Rand, Inc., for an order enjoining the National Labor Relations Board from pursuing an investigation of alleged unfair labor practices by the corporation.

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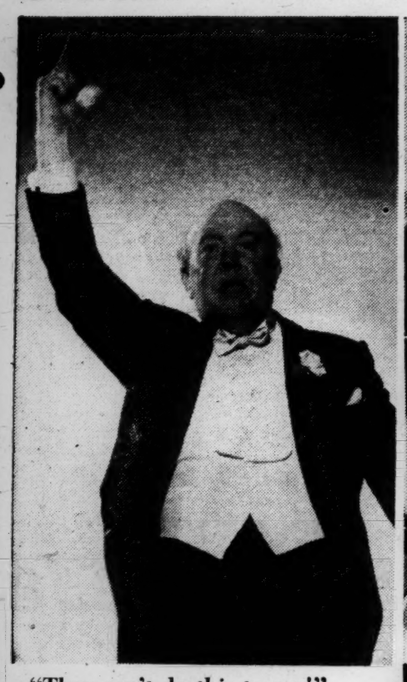
Senate Finds Something to Argue About on Its Own Time



"They can't do this to me!"

Frank Capra

Senator Barkley: "Grotesque; it showed the Senate made up of crooks."

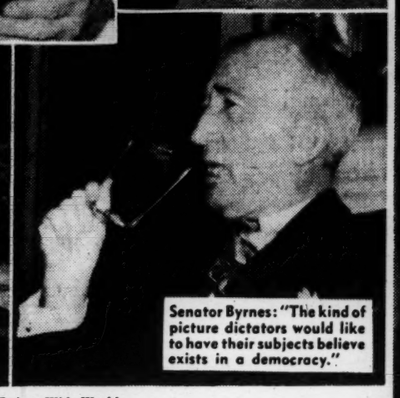
Vice-President Garner made a gesture of amused dismissal.

"My good friends—"

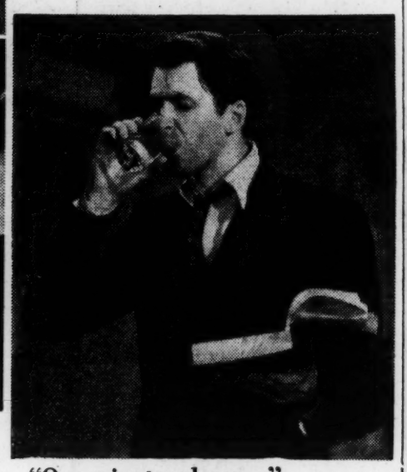
"They found the checks?"

A governor (Guy Kibbee) who couldn't say no.

Senator Wheeler shared Mr. Capra's box but felt as Senator Barkley did.



Senator Byrnes: "The kind of picture dictators would like to have their subjects believe exists in a democracy."



"One minute, please—"

The Senator (James Stewart) in the midst of his terrific two-day filibuster.

© C. P. Corp.; William A. Fraker; © Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Columbia's picture, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," opened at the nation's capital and there were not a few Senators who thought that the honor and dignity of the Senate had been badly treated; but Mr. Capra doesn't think so. The film will be first shown in Boston on Nov. 16 at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters.

Now, 'Mr. Capra Goes to Washington' But the Senators Are Not Amused

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—In the midst of his cares as Majority Leader piloting the neutrality debate through Congress, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky stopped long enough in a corridor of the Senate to express his views forcibly and at length about "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

Senator Barkley has a reputation for a picturesque vocabulary and he employed it fully in denouncing the kind of a Senate and press gallery depicted by Frank Capra, two times winner of the coveted Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award.

Not only did Mr. Barkley devote his full energies to characterizing the picture, but he divulged that he had meditated rising on the floor of the Senate and attacking the Hollywood version of Washington life which it presented. He had been restrained, he said, by the desire not to appear over-sensitive. He declared he spoke not only for himself but for the entire Senate in his condemnation. The picture, he declared, was a "grotesque distortion" of the way the Senate is run.

Proves One-Man Show

Senator Barkley's comments to this reporter were accompanied by characteristic chuckles and guffaws at parts of the picture, which has become a subject of amused discussion all over official Washington. By the time Senator Barkley had launched on his discussion other correspondents had caught sight of him in the Senate anteroom assuming by his forceful gestures that he was denouncing isolationist opponents in the Senate.

A dozen reporters hurried up, pulling out pencils as they came. Senator Barkley expanded his comments to the enlarging crowd. Vice-President Garner moved past the group as he talked, listened for a minute, gave a grin and a significant gesture with his hand, and moved off.

The gesture is typical of the amused dismissal of the feature by Congressional members, many of whom attended the world premier here at the big Constitution Hall, where they saw one of the most extraordinary versions of the Senate ever depicted, amid a setting so mechanically realistic that it seemed genuine.

Yes, Just Fancy That!

Senator Barkley talked so vehemently that it was hard to catch all his words. "The spirit and procedure were absolutely foreign to the Senate," said the Real Majority Leader, who had watched H. B. Warner take the part of Majority Leader in the film.

"It was as grotesque as anything I have ever seen! Imagine the Vice-President of the United States winking up at a pretty girl in the gallery in order to encourage a filibuster! Can you visualize Jack Garner winking up at Hedy Lamarr in order to egg her on?"

It was just at this minute appropriately enough that Mr. Garner himself slipped by, smiling, rosy-faced with a touch of Texas cotton over each eyebrow, and the crowd of reporters, who by now had got over their disappointment that the isolationists were not being attacked, burst into a hilarious roar.

"But what," asked this correspondent, "do you think of the dramatic critics? One and all they are hailing 'Mr. Smith' as an epic, with other superlatives."

"I say it doesn't speak very well for the dramatic critics," said Senator Barkley.

"How did you like the film where the galleries applauded? Did you enjoy that?"

Senator Barkley combined a snarl with a chuckle.

"Spectators aren't permitted to applaud because it detracts from the dignity and decorum of Congress, as you know, and detracts from the deliberative nature of the session! It was preposterous, of course, in the film. The rule is based on the theory that galleries are not a seat for propaganda. We are glad to have visitors, but the rule is strictly enforced, of course."

Senator Barkley took another breath. Other correspondents tried to turn attention to the neutrality debate, but Senator Barkley was not to be distracted. He continued:

"Another thing the show portrayed: A venal, silly type of reporter—'stewed' from beginning to end. The stock stage type. Was that a true characterization?"

A Bunch of Nincompoops

The correspondents grinned their sympathy at this, and with his infectious chuckle, Senator Barkley got down to his subject again: "And it showed the Senate as the biggest aggregation of nincompoops on record! At one place the picture shows the Senators walking out on 'Mr. Smith' as a body when he is attacked by a corrupt member. The very idea of the Senate walking out at the behest of that old crook! It was so grotesque it was funny. It showed the Senate made up of crooks, led by crooks, listening to a crook, and when the picture finally showed the crook exposed it came to an end without showing what happened to him!"

Senator Barkley took time for another breath.

"Well, what would you do as Majority Leader in a Senate like that?" persisted the inquiring correspondent.

"I can tell you one thing I would not have allowed—which H. B. Warner as 'Majority Leader' allowed—letting the members walk out and boycott Senator Smith. It was so vicious an idea it was a source of disgust and hilarity to every member of Congress who saw it."

What Will Squeedunk Think?

"Didn't some of the members praise it?" asked the reporter, remembering that most of the Senate and half of the House had attended the première as specially invited guests of the National Press Club and Mr. Capra.

"I did not hear a single Senator praise it," said Senator Barkley. "I speak for the whole body. The vote was 96 to 0—and no filibuster." He broke into another laugh.

"At first I thought I ought to make some public statement," he continued, "but my friends thought it would seem oversensitive. I rely on the common sense of the audiences who will know the facts."

"But the critics all praise the film," the inexorable interviewer reminded him.

"Yes—that's true. They're likely to think its the straight thing in Queedunk and Podunk and Tracy Corners! I'm sure Mr. Capra's purpose was good and that there was nothing intentionally offensive in the film. But such a travesty of facts is likely to do untold harm among innocent people."

Senator Barkley's statements seemed to be echoed through Congress.

Pie for Dictator Countries

He declared that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, the hero of the book "The Man from Montana" on which the Capra Film appears to rest, who shared Mr. Capra's box at the premier, felt as he did.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina called the picture "outrageous." "Half way through the picture I said to myself this is a masterpiece," he said, "a film that will go out to the Nation as an inspiration for democracy.

"But when it was over I said, here is a picture that is going to the country to tell the people that 95 out of 96 Senators are corrupt, that the Federal State and Municipal Governments are corrupt; that one corrupt boss can control the press of a State, that the newspapers are corrupt, the wire services are corrupt, the radio corrupt, reporters are corrupt, that the trucks of city newspapers will intentionally run down boys in the streets.

"The thing was outrageous, exactly the kind of picture that dictators of totalitarian governments would like to have their subjects believe exists in a democracy."

Other Side of the Picture

Mr. Capra, reached by The Christian Science Monitor aboard the rail liner, "The Chief," en route from Chicago to Hollywood, telegraphed the following reply to the senatorial complaints on his film:

By Frank Capra
Director of Columbia's Picture, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the many books and plays written about Washington no objections have been raised. A play called "Both Your Houses" called all Congressmen crooks in no uncertain terms and yet it won the Pulitzer Prize. A book called "Nine Old Men" made a travesty of our sacred Supreme Court yet no Senatorial wrath was heaped upon it.

Now, because a very mild motion picture comes along suggesting there are a few political chicaneries, a few Senators become hot and bothered. True, certain crooked men are castigated in our picture, but not our institutions. One Senator is the tool of a political machine but not the whole Senate.

The motive in making "Mr. Smith—" was to idealize American democracy, not to attack it, as has been attested to by audiences and a practically unanimously favorable press.

The picture makes a plea for the Golden Rule to be used in politics as well as in other human relations. It pleads for the eradication of certain political evils, for better government. Vigilance is the eternal price of liberty. Just because certain world powers today are against democracy, does that mean we must stop being vigilant about our own democracy?

I believe our American democratic form to be the highest expression of Government ever to exist. It does not have to be ashamed of itself, it does not have to hide its ideals because certain power-mad dictators have made cracks about us. Have we sunk so low that we are afraid of what Hitler says about us?

The ideals upon which our country was founded are bigger than the dictators; bigger than all the politicians who look for personal advantage; yes, bigger than the honorable Senators who make our laws.

Primarily, "Mr. Smith—" is a comedy drama made for entertainment. We did not stint time or money to obtain the finest technical advice both as to reproduction and procedure. Our technical adviser had been head of the Senate Press Gallery for over 30 years. Secondarily, we tried to inject love for American ideals as a theme. I think some of the Senators have lost their sense of humor and can't see the woods because of the trees—after all, didn't the Senate find it necessary to pass the Hatch bill.

Critic Enters the Controversy

By John D. Beaufort
Motion Picture Critic of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"Mr. Smith Goes To Washington." Washington goes to "Mr. Smith." And, judging by certain reports from the nation's capital, Frank Capra goes to Coventry.

That Mr. Capra will refuse to be steam-rollered into silent contrition is a foregone conclusion, just as it is a foregone conclusion that he will go back to Hollywood to turn out more films just as excellent as "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington."

As far as I can gather, the principal objection to the picture is not that it makes the Senate entertaining, but that it distorts the facts of the case to do so. What has sent Washington bubbling up to 212 degrees (Fahrenheit) is the sort of liberty taken—the applause from the gallery which positively could not happen; the wig-wag signals by which Jean Arthur, the heroine, coaches James Stewart, the freshman Senator, in his battle against political skulduggery; the insinuation that the entire Senate would involve itself in a pork-barrel deal; the implication that press lords exist who would stop at nothing to gain their crooked ends; and, finally, the aspersions cast upon the capital press.

Let us admit, to begin with, that all art involves a certain amount of what might be called distortion. It seems unlikely that the Senate often becomes as exciting as when Mr. Capra assumes the chair. But it must be exciting to make good comedy drama. So the authors and directors have taken facts which might well have come out of a Congressional Record—a barrage of "phony" telegrams, a pork-barrel deal, the power politics of machine groups, the connivance which does sometimes go on even within these classic walls—and have fashioned them to the purpose of providing entertainment which will also bear a timely message.

I contend that he has succeeded. If those scenes about the capital landmarks, eloquently written, spoken, and photographed, stir something deep in the average American about which he is generally inarticulate, then Mr. Capra has not only put the Emily Posts of officialdom to rout, but he has made a fine and useful contribution to current thought.

Surely it is a vital freedom to be cherished that we can make a picture which moulds Senatorial procedure for dramatic purposes without committing treason or lese majeste. Perhaps Mr. Capra has let his relish for the story and his sense of the comic run away with him at times.

But it seems likely that only the experts are going to quibble over such minor points as a volley of applause from the galleries. As far as that goes, "Mr. Smith" will draw applause not only from the Senate galleries but from galleries all over the land because in it, Mr. Capra has endeavored to express an idea, has sought to give inspiration, has paid tribute to democracy's unsung hero, the average man. And that is achievement—in Hollywood, in the Senate Chamber, or anywhere else.

Behind the Headlines

Even in war the world has become a better place than it was in conflict of 1914—There is much to be grateful for as all nations can look ahead with joyful anticipation to an even better world.

So far, the present war in Europe is not, in scope at least, as barbaric as the World War of a quarter-century ago. We can hardly be grateful for war—any war—but we can at least be thankful that this one, as far as it has gone, is not so ruthless as the last.

Up to the moment of writing, the conflict has had neither the scope nor the fierceness of 1914. We have reached the point in the march of civilization where Nations at least hesitate to use the full destructive fury of their armaments. That would seem to indicate some slight progress along the road toward the brotherhood of man. Even a momentary pause on the highway to "complete" war is a gain.

In a number of ways, the world picture is less disturbing than it was 25 years ago. It may appear ominous, but it is definitely not so black, in some of its aspects, as the old one. Here are a few particulars in which we may find some solace as we compare 1939 with 1914.

Less Hatreds

1. There is less hatred among the belligerents. In view of the attitudes of some of the nations involved, one might almost call this by contrast, a war without hate. That is a good omen. For without hatred, there can hardly be a war of long duration.

2. There are fewer countries in the war. In the strictest sense, there are only four belligerents, including Poland, whereas in the opening months of the World War Belgium, Russia and the Balkan countries were involved.

3. There is still no fighting, and there is a strong effort for neutrality, in the Balkan peninsula, which has often been described as the cradle of European conflicts.

4. There have been nothing like the number of casualties that occurred in the first eight weeks of the World War.

5. There has as yet been no invasion of Belgium, and one of the saddest chapters of the old war's beginning has thus been omitted.

No War in Asia

6. There has been no extension of the war into Western Asia, as there was when Turkey became the ally of Germany in the last war. The recently concluded treaty of mutual assistance between Turkey, France, and Great Britain affords some assurance that this will not happen.

7. The war has not spread to far corners of the seas and continents as it immediately did when Germany had colonies in Africa, the islands of the Pacific, and the China coast.

8. The peoples of all nations, having learned something of the seamy side of war by hard experience, do not greet its advent with the baseless enthusiasm which was so common in 1914.

9. The neutrals in general, and the United States in particular, are better informed and endowed with greater knowledge of international politics than they were in the old days. This may not only help them in avoiding the shocks of war, but should assist them in making enduring contribution to the peace that must end the war.

10. There is a better feeling among the Nations of the Americas, and a greater consciousness of the Pan-American interest in keeping the war at a distance, than was the case in 1914. At that time, the United States was almost at war with Mexico.

World Has Improved

One does not have to be a Pollyanna to see that, in these respects, the world is better off than at the outbreak of the last big war.

Any evidence that implies an improvement over World War days is welcome evidence. From it, we derive such mild comfort as we can.

But what we all long for is the time when we shall not be comparing the current war with a past one, but rather rejoicing in a more stable and enduring peace than was made at Versailles.

In the meantime, we are grateful to perceive that things are not so bad as once they were. We joyfully anticipate the advent of an even better world.

Rex Miller

Trans-Tasman Air Service Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Opening of the proposed trans-Tasman flying-boat service between Sydney and Auckland has been postponed until sometime in November due to a delay in delivery from England of two flying boats needed, incompleteness of training of personnel, and need for further testing of radio and ground organizations.

The first of the three flying boats to be used in the service, the Aotearoa, arrived in Sydney on Aug. 26 and spanned the Tasman two days later. It is now engaged in training flights for personnel between Sydney and Auckland and between Auckland and Suva, Fiji. The latter route is being surveyed as a preliminary to extending British air services into the Pacific and to North America.

Ground organization is well advanced in Auckland, where the base staff is ready to begin operations at a moment's notice. Although facilities at the Rose Bay Airport, Sydney, are not so far advanced, there is nothing to hinder the beginning of the service.

Meanwhile, David J. Mares, New South Wales divisional meteorologist, recently said that long study of Tasman weather had convinced him that the flying-boat service would be able to run to schedule throughout most of the year.

"Disturbances arise regularly in the Tasman which are as intense as in any other part of the world," Mr. Mares said, but added that "observations of upper air conditions lead to the belief that the flying boats will be able, in most cases, to fly high enough to miss the worst of the weather. It is not like the old pioneering days of trans-Tasman flights. Then a 20-miles-an-hour headwind would have been enough to cause cancellation of a flight. The new flying boats are able to 'buck' a 35-miles-an-hour wind without risk of running short of gasoline."

Bases from which Tasman weather information will come include Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Auckland, and the liner Awatea, on which a meteorological station is permanently maintained during its weekly return voyage between Sydney and New Zealand. Captains of the flying boats will be given a detailed report and forecast before taking off from Sydney. Later advices will be sent by radio.

Wood: Its Uses Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Western interest in wood pulp and paper is being stimulated by new demands for by-products of cut timber and by western population growth. This interest has warranted establishment of more and more western factories turning out writing paper, rayon yarn and fiber, transparent sheetings of cellulose, artificial cotton made from cellulose wadding, and other items.

It is but one step from such interest in products of the industry to interest in its history: Paper goes back to early civilization in China, where it probably was manufactured more than 2,000 years ago.

This first Chinese paper was only an indirect product of wood, however, being made from silk fibre, the silk coming from worms feeding on mulberry trees. Next, the story goes, vegetable fibers came into direct use, one of the best being the inner bark of the mulberry tree. The fibers were beaten with crude hammers in a stone mortar, the resultant mixture of fiber and water being molded.

Arabs Learn Art

Westward traveled this invention by way of Chinese prisoners in Samarkand, where Arabs learned the art in the eighth century. Thence it traveled to Baghdad, Damascus, Morocco, and Spain; by 1491 paper was made in France, Germany, and England. But it was not until 200 years later that the United States, through the person of William Rittenhouse produced paper.

Robert K. Shellaby

JACK O'LANTERN

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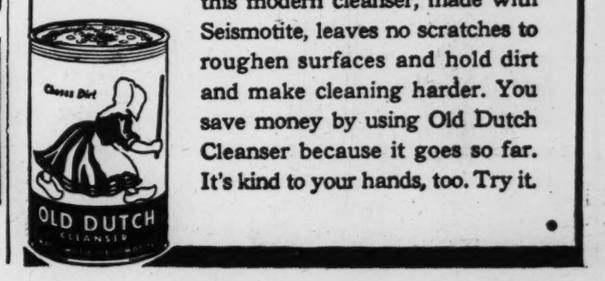

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Doesn't Scratch

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Colonies: Assets and/or Liabilities

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Today we will attempt to work out some answer to the many questions on colonies which you have put to us in recent weeks. We have even gone further afield than usual in working up charts to graphically show what colonies really mean—with two pages instead of one for illustration. This takes time but it seems worth it in the large amount of ground we can cover graphically.

"Are colonies important? Answering from a political point of view we must say yes. Why? Because of that something in humans, whether they be individuals or nations, which demands prestige. Colonies are much like a big house for a distinguished citizen. Most big houses are really nuisances and expensive to buy and run—but they seem to give one social standing. So it seems to be with colonies among nations."

Question: "But surely colonies must bring some practical advantages?"

Answer: "Yes, a few. But nowhere near as much as the hue and cry about them would make you think. Let's consider colonies from four points of view. First, colonies do protect vital trade routes. Gibraltar is a fine example of this. A very tiny British possession, it is extremely useful in keeping the Mediterranean seaway open. Malta and Aden are similar tiny but valuable trade route protectors. But all the Gibraltars of all the empires don't constitute one hundredth part of the per cent of the sum total of colonial possessions."

Question: "What are the other three points?"

Answer: "Sources of raw material, markets, and outlets for surplus population. But before going into that let's define what we mean by colonies and where they are. Now Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa are no longer colonies. They are dominions—completely self-governing and bound to England only by voluntary ties of mutual co-operation.

"India is between a colony and a dominion. It has many autonomous rights and is moving towards independence. All the other dependencies and possessions, including most of the 'mandates' may be considered colonies. They cover a territory four times as large as the United States and are found chiefly in Africa and Southeast Asia. Does that give a general enough idea of the colonies?"

Question: "Yes. Now how about the three additional points you spoke of?"

Answer: "First, are the colonies useful as outlets for surplus population? Put a half inch dot on this small page. Now let this page represent the white race. Let the half inch circle represent the whites in all the colonies—fewer than 3,000,000 out of 900,000,000. That hardly looks as though colonies were the answer to surplus populations.

"But let's look into this a little further. Before the war Germany had a colonial empire as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi. Yet only 20,000 Germans settled there. Now more than 6,000,000 Germans settled in the United States, and 2,000,000 in South America—compared with those 20,000 in German colonies.

"Belgium is one of the most densely populated lands on the earth. Its colonies are 80 times larger than the mother country. Yet in 50 years not 15,000 Belgians have settled there.

"Italy long possessed a good-sized colony in Eritrea, containing some promising agricultural land. Yet by 1914 exactly 13 Italian settlers had established themselves there. Since 1886 the total net Italian immigration to all of Africa has been about 7,000."

Question: "How about the Dutch?"

Answer: "There is a reversal. During the last 60 years 17,000 more Hollanders entered Holland from its colonies than left Holland for its colonies—although Holland is extremely densely settled, and with very few vital resources."

Question: "How about the question of markets?"

Answer: "The colonies are not much help that way. They haven't many inhabitants and those they have are extremely poor. Natives don't use manufactured things. You can't sell shoes to people who go barefoot nor hats to people whose heads have never been covered. Here's an interesting point. The whole of Africa buys less from the world than tiny Holland. Little Belgium offers the world 50 per cent more markets than the whole of India. All the colonies absorb only about 11 per cent of the world's foreign trade."

Question: "Which brings us to raw materials?"

Answer: "Exactly. If humanity had to exist on the raw materials of the colonies, it would be very hungary, cold and clad mostly in fig or banana leaves."

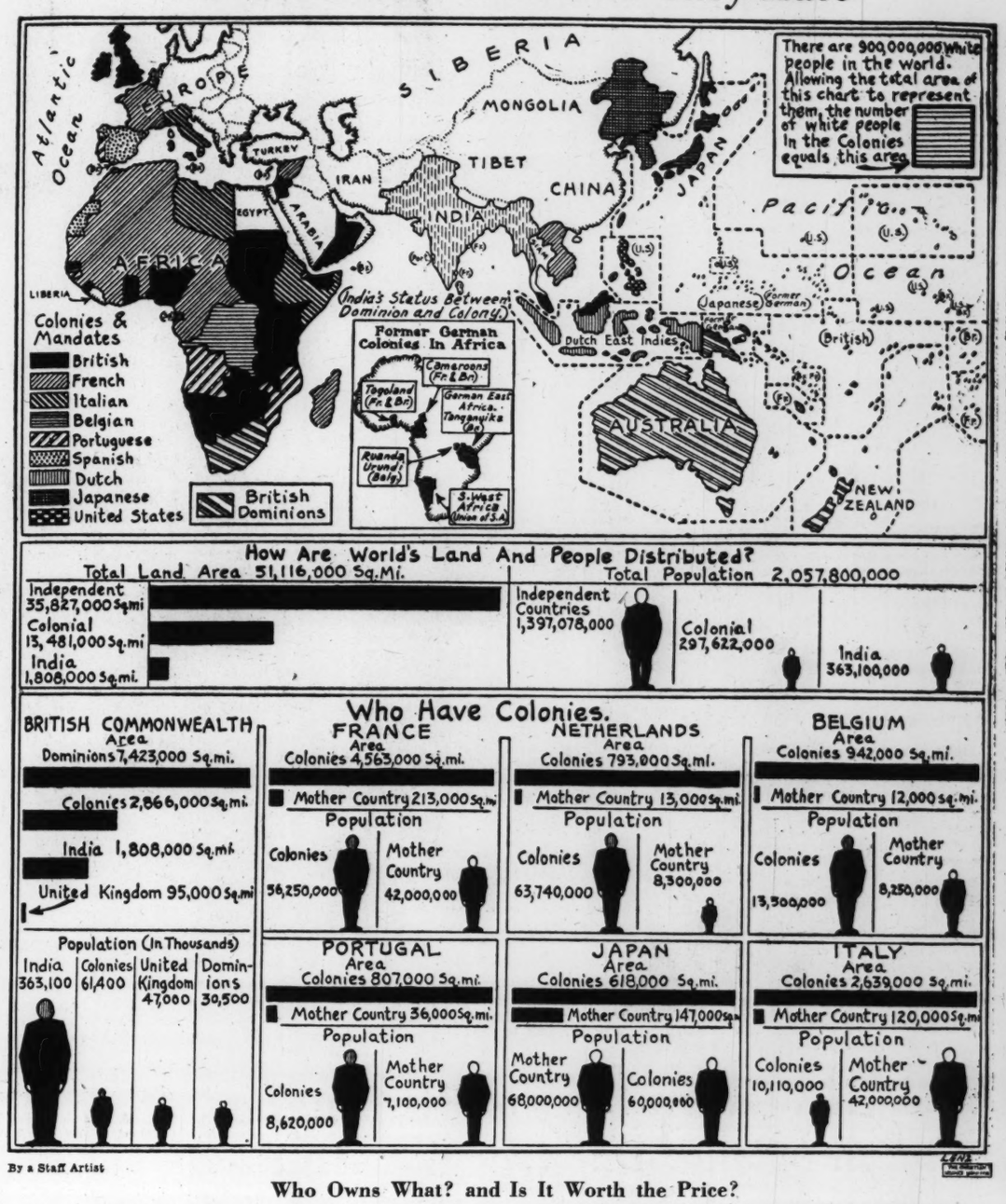
Question: "I thought colonies were the land of milk and honey, according to Hitler."

Answer: "No. There's no milk, honey nor even bread and butter. There is no petroleum, no iron or coal, almost no cereals, not much copper, very little aluminum.

"What does come from there? All rubber, most tin, much cocoa, lots of bananas and considerable sugar; necessary items but very limited in variety measured against today's human needs. So that is the picture of raw materials.

"But, suppose we let our guest speaker for today carry on from here. He is Lord Lugard, former head of certain British Colonies in Africa, and an ex-League Mandates Commissioner. Some of you may recall past contributions of his to The Christian Science Monitor Magazine. On Fireside page 91."

Colonial 'Haves' and What They Have



By a Staff Artist

Who Owns What? and Is It Worth the Price?

The population argument for colonies is weak as these charts show, yet it remains a very effective piece of propaganda for expansionism. It has never turned out to be the answer to surplus populations. People don't seem to be too anxious to follow the flag overseas, although they may be more than ready to have others do the colonizing. Even totalitarian governments have not been very successful persuading their citizens to turn colonizers.

Colonies in a Post-War World

By Lord Lugard

Since the world-wide circulation of The Christian Science Monitor includes readers who may be unaware of the limitations placed in Great Britain on the word "Colonies," I may briefly explain that it no longer includes the dominions, over the policy of which Britain exercises no control whatever. They make their own commercial treaties whether with Britain—as at Ottawa—or with foreign States, appoint their own representatives alike to London and foreign capitals, and declare themselves as Allies in war or remain neutral as Eire has done.

On the other hand, I use the term "Colonies" here for brevity's sake as including Protectorates which for practical purposes differ only in that their inhabitants are not British subjects. The general policy of the British Colonies is controlled by Parliament and is based on the fundamental principle of tutelage for eventual self-government—like the Dominions. The degree of autonomy attained varies in each, from the great Dependency of India which is on the threshold of Dominion status, and the Colonies of Ceylon and Bermuda to the most primitive South Sea island or African tribe which is being taught to manage its own affairs under the system of "indirect rule" now almost universally adopted in Africa.

Today chief interest in imperial possessions turns on the question of the part which Colonies will play in the war, and in the terms of peace.

West's Supremacy

All overseas Colonies are today in the hands of the Western Powers and the neutral States—assuming that Italy intends to remain strictly neutral. Their retention depends on command of the seas. They will assist the Western Allies with the less important foodstuffs and raw materials, and perhaps the French and some British Colonies and India may contribute to their manpower. Meanwhile they afford bases for naval vessels. These are self-evident facts and discussion therefore is focused on the part which "the Colonial question" will play in the final decisions when the war is ended.

There are two major reasons why any cession of Colonies to Germany is impossible. First, because in any future war they would afford bases for submarines and naval depots, and for airdromes with petrol stores. History records that Germany has always been an aggressive nation. The frequent expressions of good will by England and France towards the German nation show that they believe that the majority disapproves of the methods of Herr Adolf Hitler and the shameless inventions of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, but Germany's national songs and much of its literature proves that the nation believes in power-politics and the maintenance of its role as the dominant race. Its armies give willing obedience to dictators—even such a one as Herr Hitler. To think otherwise is to ignore the facts of history.

Trusteeship

Secondly, because the existing position is that Britain possesses many Colonies and has declared in the face of the world that we regard ourselves as trustees for the welfare of their inhabitants. To abdicate this trust in favor of a nation noted for its racial intolerance which—whatever its past record of Colonial rule—has recently given to the world samples of ruthlessness towards Jews, Czechs, and Poles, would be an act of national treachery which would merit the scorn of the world.

This is not to say that we have always acted up to our ideals, and that there are no instances where national advantage or that of local groups has been placed before the interests of the subject races. But the recent protestations of loyalty from British Colonies all over the world, and the action of Iraq, India, and Palestine, where there were conflicting interests, goes to show that British rule is popular.

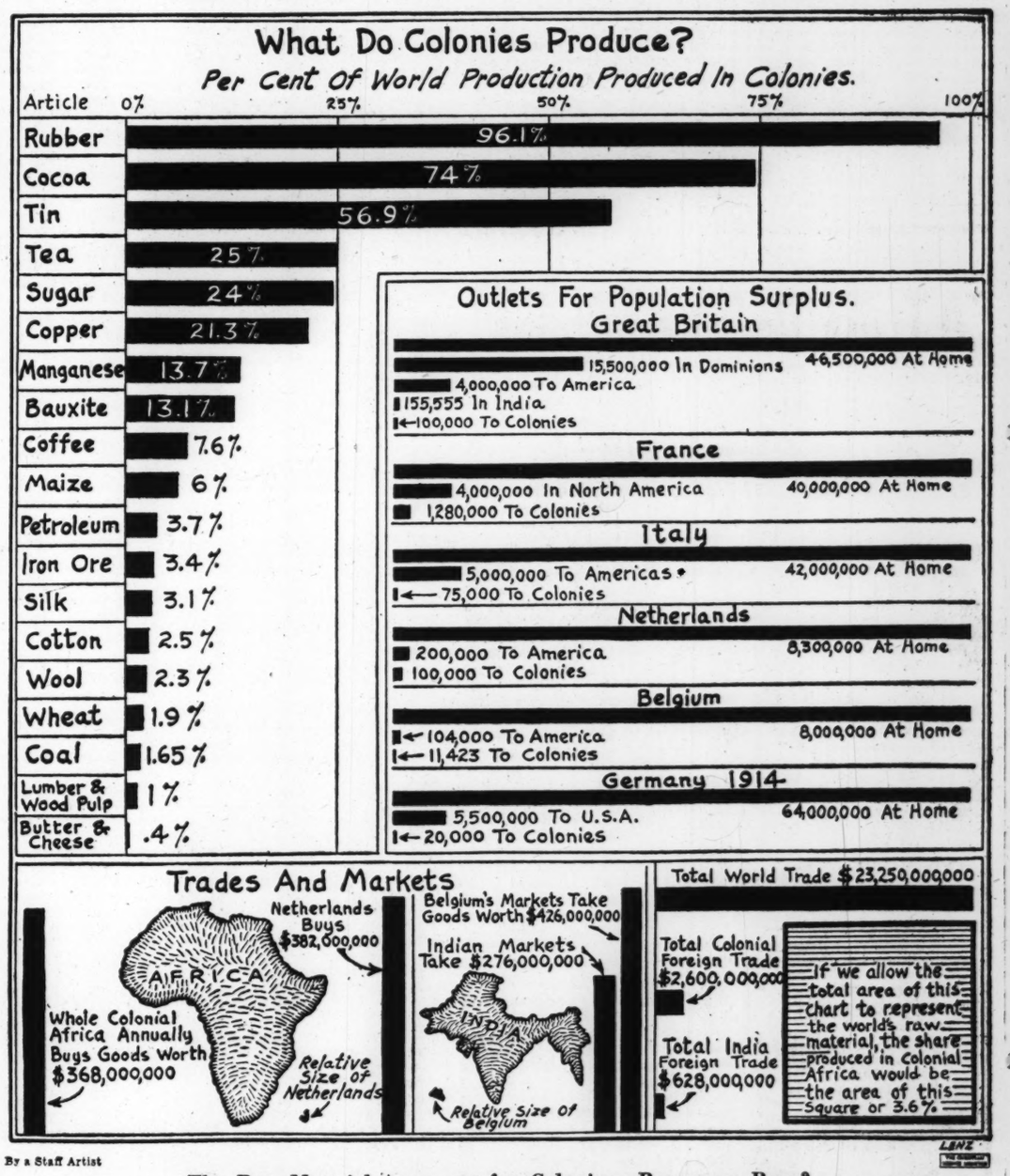
On the other hand, before, and even after, Germany invaded our ally, Poland, the British Government reiterated that they were convinced that there was nothing that could not be settled by negotiation. Whatever appeasement may then have been in their thought, will Germany still have any just claims on the grounds of its prestige, and its "place in the sun"—for in the last analysis that is the basis of its Colonial claims—after having wantonly provoked another war?

After the War

No doubt when the war is won all the countries which have been overrun by Germany — Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and Memel—will have the opportunity, unfettered by fear, of declaring whether or not they desire to remain under German rule, and the new Germany will be much smaller than the present Reich. But even so, it is the declared intention of its opponents that so far as may be possible the terms of peace shall leave no feelings of injustice in the minds of the best elements in the country. What has Britain to offer towards such a solution, consistent with the vital necessity of maintaining British export trade?

For the reasons already given, we must put aside any possibility of sovereignty—viz., control of policy—in Colonies, but I see no reason why Germany should not be accorded every economic and trade advantage in them which we enjoy ourselves, including the employment of Germans trained in the same school as the British Staff, and selected as temperamentally well qualified for dealing with subject races. We cannot here discuss proposed changes in Colonial administration. International control would be impossible in practise, and since no Colonial Power, including British dominions, would consent, it would endanger the harmonious relations of the British Commonwealth.

The Contents of Colonial Cupboards



By a Staff Artist

The Raw Material Argument for Colonies—Reason or Ruse?

The colonies, it appears, furnish few of the real necessities of an industrial power. What they have is an abundance of a limited number of rawstuffs. In peacetime non-colonial nations should not find it hard to acquire those few things needful through ordinary trade channels. In wartime the problem becomes of primary importance.

Convoying Ships in War: Zigzag Plan Explained

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver, U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This war opened with a field day for the German submarines. They were at sea prepared for action upon the declaration of war and by the middle of this week had sunk about 400,000 tons of Allied and neutral shipping. But even this considerable amount of tonnage was well below the average weekly harvest reaped by the U-boats in the early part of 1917 when unrestricted sinkings of ships was being carried on.

The British immediately began placing the convoy system in operation and this precaution, together with other anti-submarine measures seems to be obtaining the desired result, if reports concerning the decreased number of submarine successes can be relied on.

Convoying merchant ships is not a modern concept. The Romans convoyed their grain ships; Venice, in the heyday of its mercantile power, convoyed its ships; Spain's convoys to and from America are historical; and Britain safeguarded its merchant ships by this means in the time of Napoleon and during its troubles with the United States.

However, convoying in other days was an entirely different proposition from today's method of handling the problem. Before the danger of sudden attack by submarines complicated matters, a convoy was a loose aggregation of ships that was accompanied by one or more men-of-war to guard it against raiders, and usually it was only necessary for a ship to remain in sight of an escorting vessel in order to be safe. Sometimes, however, a daring privateer, favored by weather conditions, would be able to cut out a prize from under the very nose of an escort.

Today's convoy must proceed in a close and regular formation so that it can maneuver and be screened by the escorts. The closer the formation, the less the target presented for submarine attack and the fewer the number of escorts required.

Broad Front for Convoys

The quintessence of convoying is to prevent a submarine from attaining a position from which it can successfully launch its torpedoes against selected targets. The most advantageous position for such an attack is somewhere fairly close on the bow of an oncoming ship, and the chances of making a hit rapidly decreases as the submarine draws farther aft of his formation has a broad front and a position.

For this reason, the convoy shallow depth. For instance, all the ships in a convoy of up to seven vessels would probably steam in a line abreast of each other. Larger convoys would be in a line of columns of ships, with rarily more than four or five ships in a column. If they are handy, well-drilled ships, accustomed to steaming in convoy, the assigned distance between ships in a column might be as little as 500 yards, with 800 yards between columns. With large or poorly drilled ships, these distances would have to be increased to 1,000 and 1,200 yards respectively.

The positions taken by the escorting ships depends entirely upon the number made available for duty and any special conditions that may exist. In general, they operate ahead of the convoy and on the bow and beam of the outboard columns. When possible, one of them trails the convoy to prevent a submarine following it and to assist any vessel that may straggle.

Merchant captains unacquainted with convoy duty, do not take kindly to it. They have always been accustomed to steering steady courses along the routes to their destinations, and their natural inclination is to give all other vessels wide berths at sea. Nor is the merchant ship furnished with equipment such as the man-of-war has for signaling small changes of speed to the engine room, facilities for quickly determining the revolutions of the engines, and means for measuring distances. However, it does not take merchant captains long to learn the ropes and convoys soon manage to maneuver, zigzag, and get along at night without lights.

The zigzag is not a wild, rambling dash at will over the ocean, but on the contrary, is a carefully worked out, orderly method of altering the course by a definite amount at specified times. It is not a difficult procedure for a single ship, but with 20 to 40 ships of indifferent maneuvering qualities and varying turning circles, steaming in close formation, the proposition is an entirely different one.

Zigzagging Carefully Planned

A bad feature of even the best designed zigzag, is that the distance made good along the base course, is never more than 70 per cent of the distance steamed.

The purpose of the zigzag is to confuse a lurking submarine and prevent it reaching a firing position. There is, of course, the possibility that one of the changes of the ship's course will throw a waiting submarine into the desired position, but the advantages of the zigzag far outweigh this possibility.

Perhaps all the ships draw away rapidly. There may be an opportunity for a shot on the fly, but usually the chance has gone and there is nothing the submarine can do except to submerge and try to get away, because if it has been seen, a barrage of depth bombs will surely follow.

Zigzags are only used when in dangerous waters or when the presence of a submarine is suspected, and they are not used at night unless there is sufficient moonlight to make ships visible at a distance.

A submarine awash can sight an approaching ship many miles away, but can itself be seen from a distance of only three or four miles. Once a ship is sighted and its approximate course is determined, the submarine proceeds toward the position where it can use its weapons.

Speed Must Be Gauged

If the ship maintains a steady course, further observations by the submarine permit it accurately to determine what its course and speed should be to attain the desired position. But, if the ship suddenly changes its course, all the submarine's calculations are nullified, and usually it is unable to begin a new approach without coming to the surface and using full speed. With armed escorts present, this procedure is impossible and the convoy goes on its way in safety.

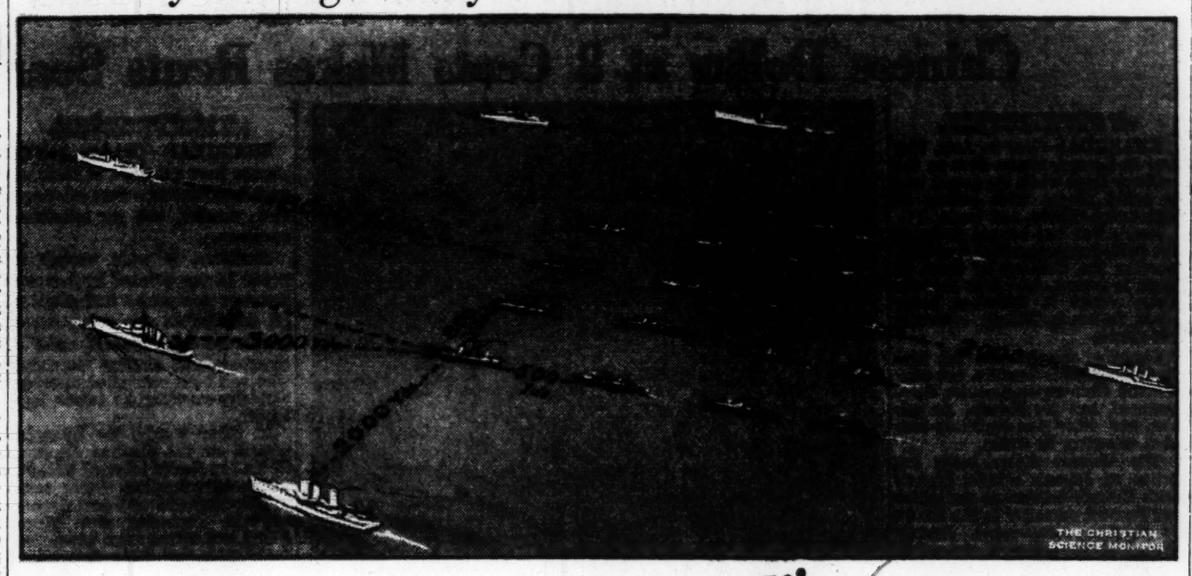
The escorting vessel or vessels in the van of a convoy make it impossible for a submarine which happens to be in a favorable position, to get more than occasional glimpses of its targets through the periscope.

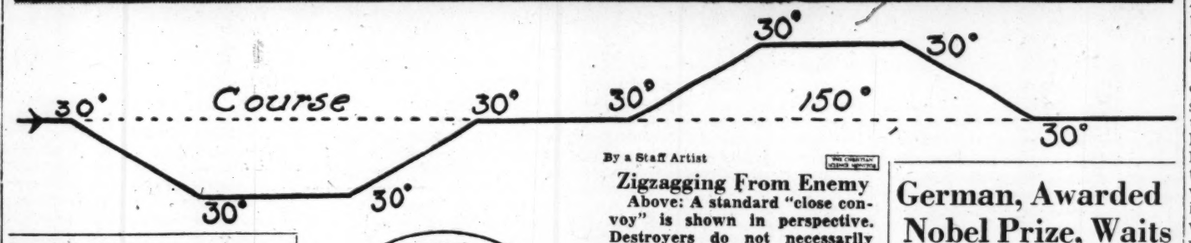
An accurate shot with a torpedo, unless fired within 300 yards, requires that the course and speed of the target and the angle between the courses of the firing ship and the target, to be closely approximated. Even should a submarine have been so fortunate as to have obtained these data, it usually tries for a final check, and it is very disquieting to come up and find the entire convoy is off on another course.

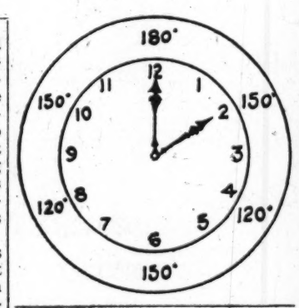
For the same reason, a radical change of course is made just before dark, and the base course is not resumed until it will pass a considerable distance to one side of the prolongation of the original course. The same kind of change is made immediately preceding daylight, to elude a submarine which may have passed ahead during the night to assume a favorable position at dawn.

The statements contained in this article are the opinions of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of Navy Department.

Convoy Strategists Try to Elude Raiders and Submarines







By a Staff Artist

Zigzagging From Enemy

Above: A standard "close convoy" is shown in perspective. Destroyers do not necessarily maintain a straight course but zigzag and cover considerable area to keep the water clear of submarines.

Center: A typical zigzag course which, for simplicity, is shown with equal shifts of course, each of which is followed for an equal period of time.

Below: During the World War a favorite device for following zigzag course was to mark the various courses on a cardboard disk fitted to the face of a clock, so they coincide with the times when they were to be made. When the minute hand reached the new course, the wheel went over to put the change into effect. All changes are made on time alone and no signals are required other than the initial order placing a zigzag in effect. The "clock" shows the variations for the zigzag shown in the center, assuming that the initial course is 150 degrees.

Germany Further Restricts Contacts With Outside World

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—New restrictions have been placed on communications between Germany and the outside world.

A regulation was issued Oct. 26 providing that private telephone calls to foreign countries hereafter would not be accepted without a special permit and that private telegrams would be censored.

Authorized sources said newspaper correspondents would not be affected by the regulation—that no direct censorship of press dispatches was contemplated.

Telephone numbers and teleprinters of foreign news offices will be registered with the Postal Ministry and approved by the Propaganda Ministry. It was stated correspondents then could telephone and telegraph unhampered.

German officials since the first few days of the war have not attempted to exercise direct censorship of news dispatches, preferring to hold correspondents personally responsible for whatever they may write.

Some dispatches were held up for several hours today, however, and telephone lines for foreign calls were not available while the new system was being put into operation.

No reason for the regulation on private messages was given.

Fodder for Reich

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—A large Soviet trade group today began visiting factories and inspecting the Reich's synthetic rubber and gasoline plants with the view of making purchases. It was announced that munitions factories would be included on the tour of industrial plants, apparently with a view of buying.

Artillery General Sawtschenko, described as a Soviet expert on guns, is a member of the delegation, which is a counterpart of a German Mission now carrying out a similar task in Moscow.

One million tons of fodder, the scarcity of which beset Germany in the World War, will be the first delivery to arrive from Russia, which has become the Nazis raw material bulwark against a British blockade. The first shipments were expected to arrive soon.

A fodder shortage at the beginning of the World War caused a wholesale slaughter of hogs, the number falling from 20,000,000 to 8,000,000 by 1915. The country never recovered from this loss of meat and fat.

Authorities said a repetition of this would be prevented and that Germany was expected to have 26,000,000 head of hogs by Dec. 1. In addition to the Russian source, authorities said Southern Europe, especially Rumania, had agreed to increase exports of fodder.

Reichsführer Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter, after praising what it called quick, systematic Russian-German co-operation, said the agreement would silence those who "doubted the seriousness and willingness of the German and Soviet Governments for productive co-operation."

Roscoe Turner to Train Army Pilot Candidates

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, speed flier, will start a flying school here Nov. 1.

The Indianapolis Board of Works gave him a two-year lease on part of the Municipal Airport Oct. 25. The Colonel said a $150,000 hangar would be built on the spot.

Turner said his school would train prospects for the Military Air Corps of the United States and three foreign countries. He would not name the foreign countries.

Cold Snap on Western Front Acts to Delay German Attack

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP) — Although the Germans are reported to have moved tanks and rapid-fire artillery into attacking positions on the Siegfried Line, the cold and flooded regions in some parts of the front brought doubts as to immediate prospect of a German offensive.

Reconnoitering units skirmished in snow, sleet and icy rain along the 100-mile northern flank last night, getting some artillery support as they wallowed in the ice-crusted mud.

French and German advance guards exchanged shots in snow and sleet and heavy rain yesterday along the 100-mile northern flank of the Western Front.

Reports reaching Paris from Holland, Belgium and Switzerland said the Germans had suddenly established a rigid control of communications to those countries shortly after noon.

Telephone calls to both Belgium and the Netherlands, these advices said, were interrupted for more than four hours and communication was re-established only under strict supervision. Dispatches from Berne, Switzerland, said Swiss calls were placed under the same control at the same time.

The German Government announced in Berlin new restrictions on communications with points outside Germany. Private calls to foreign countries will not be accepted without a special permit and telegrams are to be censored. Newspaper correspondents were reported exempt. No reason for the restrictions was given.

French scouts reported shock divisions from the Luxemburg border to the Rhine in jump-off positions.

Airdromes behind the Siegfried Line were reported to have been filled with pursuit, attack and bombardment planes.

Nazis Extend Line

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27 (AP)—Concentrations of German troops sighted along the southern half of the Netherlands-German frontier were noticed here.

This was said to be the first time there had been any noticeable troop movements opposite the Netherlands Province of Limburg although a week ago observers noted new fortifications were under construction in the Siegfried Line opposite Vaals at the southern tip of the Netherlands.

Hotel Men of U. S. and Canada Stress Need for Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Thomas D. Green, President of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada, speaking here before 1,000 delegates representing 5,451 hotels on this continent and in the leading cities of every State in the United States, asked for closer co-operation between the hotel men of Canada and the United States.

"Just as Canada and the United States believed in preparedness in a National sense," he declared, "so should hotel men consider preparedness in a business sense." Mr. Green deemed it a wise step to take to protect the interests of hotel men, especially at this time.

W. Bruce Macnamee, Chief, United States Travel Bureau Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. reminded the hotelmen that millions of dollars had been spent in Canada by American tourists, and "we are now hoping that Canadians will reciprocate in this respect in regard to the United States." He pointed out that his organization was two years old, but had already made rapid progress in developing the tourist industry not only throughout the United States of America, but to foreign nations as well. He foresaw the day when officials of the American and Canadian Travel Departments convene to discuss mutual problems and devote energies to promotion of peace.

D. Leo Dolan, Chief, Canadian Travel Bureau, Department of Transport, Ottawa, stressed the fact that the closest co-operaion must and will be given by the two countries with respect to travel.

He predicted that the year 1940 would see the greatest travel to Canada in its history. Americans, he added, "would not be conscripted nor be forced to share in food rationing.

Glenwood J. Sherrard, chairman of the Co-operative Advertising Committee said that it was inconceivable "that we should stand idly by and watch one of the Nation's most important industries—our industry—losing both sales and prestige merely for the lack of intelligent co-operative effort."

War Is Factor In Crop Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The German naval campaign against British and French overseas commerce will be a factor, Federal farm officials said Oct. 27, in devising next year's crop control programs.

Success of the German drive, the officials said, might make it expedient for the United States to loosen production restrictions on farmers.

Foreign trade experts in the Agriculture Department believe that if Britain and France are able to continue obtaining wheat, beef, butter, cotton, fats and other agricultural products from their Dominions and other Southern Hemisphere sources, exports of American commodities will show little increase.

On the other hand, if efforts of Germany to interfere with the Allied commerce are successful, the experts said that the United States as well as Canada may expect a substantial increase in exports of farm commodities.

German, Awarded Nobel Prize, Waits Nod From Hitler

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27 (AP)—Dr. Gerhart Domagk of Wupperthal, Germany, awarded the Nobel Prize for physiological medicine for 1939, withheld acceptance today pending possible authorization by the German Government.

German law since Karl Ossietzky was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize forbids German citizens from accepting any Nobel prizes. Ossietzky was a noted liberal and opponent of the Nazi régime.

Dr. Domagk is a Director of the I. G. Farben research laboratories.

The 1938 award, also announced last night, went to Prof. Corneille Heymans of the University of Ghent, Belgium.

Slovak Premier Shorn of Power When 'Elevated'

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP) — Dr. Joseph Tiso, a Roman Catholic priest, was elevated Oct. 26 to be first President of the Slovak Republic and turned over his post of Premier, at least temporarily, to Interior Minister Dr. Bela Tuka.

This shift in leadership of the Republic was forecast Oct. 2 when well-informed Slovak sources explained it would mean relegating Dr. Tiso to a post of symbolic power but with little actual authority.

The German Army took over control of the Republic at the outbreak of the European war.

Dr. Tuka is chief of the radical pro-German wing of the Hlinka Party, sole surviving political machine in Slovakia.

Although Dr. Tiso followed Adolf Hitler's orders last March 14 in arranging for Slovakia to break away from the Czechoslovak Republic, he since has been described by the pro-German element as "untrustworthy."

Canadian Ships Avoid Sea Raids

OTTAWA (CP)—The National Defense Department has announced that "since the outbreak of the war no ship carrying passengers or cargo, or both, which has sailed from Canadian ports for various destinations overseas, has been sunk by enemy action."

The announcement said that this is proof that up to the present time, the protective measures put into operation by the Canadian naval forces in conjunction with other Empire countries have been successful.

Soviet to Meet

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—An extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of Soviet Russia has been called for Oct. 31 by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The session, the fifth to be held, presumably was called to ratify recent mutual assistance pacts with the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and pacts of friendship and trade with Germany.

The last session of the Supreme Soviet ratified Russia's nonaggression treaty with Germany.

The question of the annexation of the one-time Polish Ukraine and White Russia to the U. S. S. R. also is expected to be taken up.

Execute 3 in Germany For Blackout Robberies

BERLIN (AP)—Three men were executed Oct. 26 under the law providing the death penalty for anyone taking advantage of the German blackout to commit robbery. The law was introduced at the beginning of the war.

Great Trees Need Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Col. W. B. Greeley, secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, said in an address here that the famous Douglas fir will not re-stock freely unless there be exposed mineral soil and a great deal of light.

Strength of Rival Armies Delays Order to Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One of the circumstances that make for extreme hesitation in launching a large-scale war on land is the high pitch of efficiency to which the defensive side of warfare has been brought. The deadlock that appears to have arisen between the French and German armies on the western front is giving rise to hope that the struggle may eventually be settled in some way other than a great holocaust like that of the World War.

One of the chief characteristics of the World War on the western front was the almost complete absence of movement, after the first German thrust had been repulsed at the Marne. Vast armies dug themselves in from the Channel to the Swiss frontier and paid for the microscopic gains of territory, only visible on a large-scale map, with great sacrifice of troops. Among the technical surprises of the World War were the airplane, the tank, the submarine, and poison gas.

The outstanding characteristic of the present war in its initial stage is the tremendous power of the defensive lines held by both the French and German armies. The French Maginot line, named after the War Minister, André Maginot, who directed its construction, and its counterpart, the Siegfried Line, which the Germans themselves usually call the Western Wall, are not mere lines of trenches of the World War type. They are prolonged fortresses, built largely underground and made impervious to attack by every ingenious device known to modern military engineering.

Enormous Reserves Ready

The history of war is the history of a constant race between offensive and defensive weapons. It is an axiom that there is a defense for every attack and also that no defense has proved permanently impregnable against attack. But at the present moment defense seems to possess the upper hand over offense, especially under the conditions which prevail on the French-German front, on which each side is in a position to throw into action enormous numbers of reserves in men and material to support their strongly fortified defensive positions.

For about 100 miles, from Basel to Karlsruhe, the River Rhine constitutes the frontier between the two countries and represents an extremely formidable natural obstacle to an invader. Only overwhelming superiority in the air and in artillery would give either side much chance of throwing bridges across the Rhine and carrying out a large-scale offensive with any prospect of success. Lacking such superiority, the attacking side would run the risk of having part of its forces cross the river and then find themselves cut off when hostile aircraft or artillery had destroyed the pontoon bridges.

The fighting that has thus far taken place on the western front has been on the shorter stretch of the German-French frontier between Karlsruhe and the frontier of tiny neutral Luxemburg. Hasty critics of the slowness of the French advance during the period when the Germans were overrunning Poland overlooked the tremendous difficulties which an attack even to the approaches of a fortress line presents. Underground machine-gun posts and mine fields can make incautious advance extremely costly. Moreover, the use of tanks is made difficult by two kinds of obstacles, camouflaged pits into which the tanks may fall and large fields of upright steel rails planted in the ground.

With the aid of heavy artillery fire such obstacles can be overcome. But they are only the foretaste of the difficulties involved in storming a line of underground fortresses, equipped with the most powerful types of cannon, protected by armor-plated turrets, from which fire can be turned in any direction. The Maginot Line, built over a long period of time, is unquestionably the more carefully constructed of the two. Many of its forts, one of which the writer was permitted to see, are located hundreds of feet underground, provided with underground communicating telephones, elaborate electrical systems, the most scientific means of detecting gas.

Neither Line on Frontier

At the same time it would be unwise to underestimate the strength of Germany's West Wall, even though the French newspapers publish hopeful reports of inundations of parts of its trenches whenever the Rhine overflows. The Siegfried Line, or West Wall, was begun in 1937, after Germany had reoccupied the Rhineland in the preceding year, was pushed ahead with feverish speed during the months which led up to the crisis of Munich and has been greatly strengthened since that time. Whatever may be its defects, in comparison with the Maginot Line, it is certainly stronger than the "Hindenburg Line," which proved very difficult to crack during the World War.

Neither line is built directly up to the frontier. Over the stretch of frontier that is not covered by the Rhine there is an intermediate "no man's land," partly on the French, partly on the German side of the frontier, ranging in width from eight to thirty miles, where the advanced units of the two armies can skirmish and carry out raids and local operations without coming to grips with the main defensive positions of the enemy.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

French Cabinet Approves Allied Pact With Turkey

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP) — The Council of Ministers, meeting with President Lebrun in Elysée Palace, today approved ratification of the French-British-Turkish Mutual Assistance Accord signed Oct. 19 in Ankara.

Premier Daladier gave the ministers a long review of the war and the diplomatic situation.

Two decrees submitted by Henri Queuille, Agricultural Minister, were signed, providing for the purchase and storage by the Government of agricultural surpluses.

Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance, yesterday, told the Senate Finance Committee that the ordinary French budget for 1940 has been set provisionally at approximately a billion francs (about $23,000,000) a day.

He placed the exact figures for the year at 349,000,000,000 francs (about $8,000,000,000), but said this might be increased before the year was out because it was based only on estimated needs for the first three months of the year.

The estimated budget was almost six times as large as it was for 1939.

In addition, there will be an extraordinary budget composed of supplementary credits which last year amounted to 40 per cent of the ordinary budget.

The ordinary budget alone divided among the French population means roughly $220 a year for every man, woman and child.

Parliament will be called into session shortly after the middle of November to vote war credits in addition to approving the use the Government has made of dictatorial decree powers for ruling France, Mr. Daladier announced.

Definite budgets will be placed before the Senate Finance Committee for consideration shortly before Parliament meets.

Britain Appears Inclined To Accept Russian Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

should be standing on the present line as friends and allies of Poland instead of as invaders. But that Russian armies should stand on this line was clearly necessary for the safety of Russia against the Nazi menace."

This same issue of Britain's guarantee to Poland and Russia's attitude was the subject of an interesting Upper House debate last night in which official speakers revealed what may be described as a purely legal aspect of Britain's position while others sought to expound a more general moral aspect.

This latter might be summed up in Lord Mottistone's words: "I understood we had promised to protect Poland against any hostile power"—an attitude which in their innermost hearts many Britons also imagined, though also anticipating as did evidently the Poles themselves that the Soviet-National Socialist opposition would have prevented their cooperation for any break up of Poland.

Halifax Speech Quoted

Lord Halifax's remarks on this matter deserve quoting as clearly indicating that Britain has no desire to become involved toward Russia as a result of what has happened in Poland. He said: "It is quite true, of course, . . . that it makes no difference to Poland whether the invader came from the east or west. . . . The last thing I would wish to do in this matter is to defend the action of the Soviet Government at the particular time at which they took it. But it is right to remember two things.

"First, that they would never have taken that action if the German Government had not started it and set the example that they did set when they invaded Poland without declaration of war.

In the second place it is perhaps a matter of historical interest worth recalling that the action of the Soviet Government has been to advance the Russian boundary to what was substantially the boundary recommended at the time of the Versailles conferences by . . . Lord Curzon . . . then Foreign Secretary."

"Prior Guilt" of Germany

The British Government is not concerned to defend the Soviet action and so nothing officially is said regarding the Soviet nonaggression pact with Poland which guaranteed that country's eastern frontier; but it is obvious that the concentration of all official statements upon the prior guilt of Germany in all this and that Russia is only coming back to what is substantially the nationality line in the East in which the population is Russian, suggests that any new Poland would also have a similar frontier toward the East.

[The Russian boundary extends further east than the Curzon line in an isoceles triangle, the base of which is Grondo to Brest-litovsk, another side the Bug River, and the apex Ostrolenka on the River Narew.]

Britain's attitude toward the whole East European problem during the past year can only be clearly discernible when the diplomatic correspondence, particularly between Britain and Russia in that period is published. But the debate clearly indicates that the present policy is do nothing to alienate the Soviets to such an extent as to throw it into a real alliance with Germany.

In fact the goal outlined by the Earl of Listowel who appealed for "a big effort to secure a detente between this country and Russia as a necessary and logical sequel to the mutual assistance treaty between ourselves and France and Turkey."

The British-Russian trade treaty concluded recently has brought a certain amount of satisfaction here as evidence that the Soviets intended to utilize its neutral position not to confine its trade to Germany. There is naturally some concern whether British goods entering Russia may not later find their way to Germany, thus helping the enemy.

But momentarily the large body of opinion favors a speeding up of trade relations with the Soviet on the assumption as stated in the House of Commons by the leader of the Opposition, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Oct. 26 that the Soviet Government will continue to follow an opportunist policy realistically conceived . . . and so it would be a great mistake to leave the Russian field completely to the Germans.

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Dollar War Hits Shanghai Harder Than Bombs; Chinese Dollar at 8 Cents Makes Rents Soar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—War in Asia, like war in Europe, marks time on the military front while the actual war is being fought with bullets of diplomacy, money, and trade.

Asia's war has bogged down in the field. Japanese admit that conquering the Chinese by force of arms is a slow, laborious process. Every effort is therefore being made to crack China's economic resistance.

Shanghai has become the first line of economic warfare, not only for the Chinese Nationalist Government, but for British, American, and other non-Japanese foreign investors in China.

The Chinese dollar bears the brunt of Japan's attack. Linked with China's interest in maintaining its own currency is the future of foreign investments. Japan's assault on the dollar, if successful, would substitute a Japanese currency for China. From experience in Manchukuo and North China, foreign businessmen know that a Japanese currency diverts Chinese trade into Japanese channels.

Japan Advertises Money

Tokyo's intent is disclosed in unsuccessful efforts to oust the Chinese dollar by means of a Japanese substitute circulated from Hongkew, the Japanese district in Shanghai. Posters are used in an effort to convince the skeptical Chinese that the Hongkew money is superior to the "Chungking money" of the Nationalist Government.

So far, the Japanese Hua Hsing Bank in Hongkew has succeeded in circulating only about one Hua Hsing dollar for each 400 persons.

Japan is playing a long-range game, based on the assumption of eventual domination in East Asia. Tokyo watches the Chinese dollar sinking, and shoves it down farther at opportune moments. Since last spring, due to many factors—including the Japanese attack on British interests in Tientsin—the Chinese dollar has slumped from a value of U. S. 28 cents to U. S. 17 cents, where it was pegged in April, and now is about eight cents.

Tientsin Affiair Started It

The Tientsin incident undermined the Chinese dollar in a way to focus sharply the actual issue in this economic warfare for control of China. In Tientsin, Japan dared for the first time to challenge the British in their traditional position of special privilege in China proper. Tientsin became a symbol of all non-Japanese foreign interests. A successful attack on those interests would have undermined China's strongest remaining bulwark against the invader.

Shanghai today is swept by the economic whirlwind loosed at Tientsin, while Tientsin itself has temporarily ceased to attract attention.

Greatest of Chinese ports and commercial centers, Shanghai now suffers as much or more from economic warfare than it did from two armed invasions in the past seven years. Residents had a reasonable prospect of escaping bombs and bullets. Few if any escape the devastating effect of a Chinese dollar falling on the foreign exchanges while prices for food, rent, and other essentials skyrocket.

Shanghai, the Achilles Heel

Shanghai is peculiarly vulnerable to economic attack. Although it lies geographically at the outlet point for China's most productive region, the rich Yangtse Valley, Shanghai is now a "terrestrial island," ringed with Japanese bayonets. Unable to produce anywhere near what is needed by its own inhabitants for their nourishment, attire, and bare necessities, the city must import almost everything needed by foreign residents. Much rice and other material used by the Chinese is also imported.

Must Have Flexible Currency

In order to import necessities, and to serve its foreign business enterprises, Shanghai has to peg its daily living to a currency convertible into other currencies abroad. The vast hinterland of China is under no such stress. For this reason, it is easier for the Nationalist Government to maintain the dollar inland than in Shanghai. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has pledged full support to the dollar inland. In Shanghai, he has condemned the "indiscriminate supply of foreign exchange to those who do business in the foreign concessions."

Shanghai is traditionally a port of unrestricted exchanges. When other ports in China and Japan had been restricted, Shanghai became the center for conversion of Chinese and Japanese money into foreign currencies considered more stable. This flight of capital weakened both the Chinese dollar and the Japanese yen.

With several billions of dollars at stake in Shanghai—already reduced by 70 per cent in terms of the Chinese dollar—Britain, the United States, and other investing nations have an interest in Shanghai greater even than that of the Nationalist Government.

Recognition that foreign interests are dependent upon the Chinese dollar came with a British Treasury guarantee for half of a £10,000,000 Stabilization Fund, set up last March.

Eased the Strain

The United States Export-Import Bank later extended $25,000,000 in credit to the Chinese Government for purchase of materials abroad, thus indirectly easing the strain on China's own dollar.

Britain's aid to China's Stabilization Fund succeeded for a time in keeping the dollar up to about U. S. 17 cents, at heavy cost. That was in June. During the summer the dollar endured body blows and steadily fell. Came war in Europe Sept. 1. Britain has concerns closer to home.

China therefore faces the future in Shanghai with the United States as the sole great neutral able to supply sufficient outside credits.

Chinese financial ingenuity therefore is working overtime. Used to making profit out of adversity, the Chinese benefit from their own weak dollar in Shanghai by scooping off the cream due to the higher rate inland. Products made for 10 Chinese dollars inland are worth from 15 to 20 dollars in Shanghai and on the export market. By many well-established smuggling routes, China manages to wriggle through Japanese customs controls.

Japan itself is having no easy time financially. So the two Far Eastern antagonists wage their war of the currencies. That is today's major battlefield, and Shanghai is on the front line.

One-Cent Shanghai Banknote

Ruler shows actual size of paper currency just issued by the Central Bank of China in Shanghai. Top is the front of the note, and bottom the reverse side.

Balkan Peace Move Grows; Russian Policies Watched

(Continued from Page 1)

they are suspicious of all three powers, Italy as well as the U. S. S. R., and Germany; even Russia has been looking favorably upon it, allegedly because it is afraid not only of German intentions but Franco-British intentions, too.

Hungary's strong determination to keep the Reds at their own side of the Carpathians ensures that nation's co-operation with any Balkan defense bloc. Moreover the failure of Soviet Russia to name a new diplomatic envoy to Hungary although Dr. Charles Kristoffy, new Hungarian Minister, arrived two weeks ago in Moscow, has not helped to strengthen Budapest's confidence in Moscow.

The motives of Britain and France are a mixture of similar ingredients, with the desire to prevent German aggression naturally uppermost. They could certainly not keep their guarantees to Rumania without Turkey's support.

Heavy Obstacles Faced

While rapprochement sentiment is undoubtedly gathering momentum, most diplomatic observers feel that there is still a long way to go before concrete results can be expected. The first problem is to reconcile Bulgaria with its three neighbors, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey.

As far as Turkey is concerned, there appears to be little at issue beyond the question of the respective concentration of Turkish and Bulgarian troops. With Greece, there is the delicate problem of a Bulgarian outlet to the Ægean. With Rumania, there is the problem of Bulgaria's claim to Southern Dobrudja, where increased tension over clashes between Rumanian and Bulgarian guards has been reported.

Yugoslavia as a friend of Bulgaria as well as Greece and Rumania, could, it is thought, help to bring these countries together. But this still leaves the question as to who is to act as a go-between for Turkey and Bulgaria since Yugoslavia appears to be still somewhat worried about Turkey's aspirations in the Balkans.

Meanwhile, both the U. S. S. R. and Italy are becoming increasingly active diplomatically in the Balkan field. Reports, however, of close Bulgarian - Russian friendship are heard with reserve in informed circles. The new Bulgarian Cabinet, it is pointed out, is certainly not more and probably less Russophil than its predecessor. It is self-evident, moreover, that a country ruled by a king is likely to receive Russian advances with some caution lest it should result in an increase of strength to Communism in his own land.

Thus the fact that four out of five of the Balkan countries have a crowned head or a regent occupying the leading position in the affairs of state at this juncture is held to be a strong factor working for Balkan consolidation to resist Russian pressure.

As far as Italy is concerned, the recent incorporation of Albania in the Italian domains has led to deep distrust in neighboring countries which militates against Rome's leadership in building a united Balkan front.

Beneath the cordial expressions of friendship for Italy heard from the Belgrade radio station, for example, lies a well-founded suspicion that many Italians still hanker after Dalmatia, and that Albanian patriots are being told that Italy will sponsor their desire to incorporate Albanian minorities now in Yugoslavia—and Greece, too—in one united principality.

Nevertheless it is generally agreed that Italian influence in the Balkans is growing—mainly because it is hoped that Italy will help to keep the U. S. S. R. at bay. Informed observers feel that if Italy contents itself with sponsoring Balkan rapprochement without seeking to participate in a new group as leader, Rome may win a resounding success in this field.

Italy Needs Money

Italy's problem, however, is economic as well as political. During the sanctions period Italy's Balkan trade was almost entirely lost to Germany, particularly the much-needed copper, nickel and tin. To regain it Italy needs money which the Italian Treasury hasn't got. The British and French purse strings which are in process of being considerably loosened for Turkey's benefit are not expected to be left untied for Italy unless there is a very substantial quo for the British and French quids.

Moreover it is doubted by many observers whether the Balkan States themselves would not rather do business direct with Britain and France than through the medium of Italy—especially if there are any credits in the offing.

In this connection there is a growing tendency in England to stress the importance of Britain's own trade with these countries, because everything Britain buys there means so much less available for Germany.

With advent of the U. S. S. R. on the scene as a major power in Eastern Europe, the menace of Germany is felt in all these countries to have receded considerably. Berlin's declining influence is considered to be evidenced by news of indefinite delay in the return to Ankara of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey. The countries feel under less pressure to do what Germany tells them about their foreign trade. Whether it will again become serious is held to depend on events in the west and the extent of Germany's need for raw materials.

Russia the Real Crux

For these reasons the most important issue for all the Balkan countries just now is the U. S. S. R. At the moment they are all guessing about Russian intentions. But they have all viewed with considerable misgiving what Russia has exacted from the small Baltic States. Every one of the Balkan States, not excepting Bulgaria, wants to keep any Russian garrison off its soil.

For the time being it is generally expected that the Russian enigma will remain unsolved. Winter has already arrived in that part of the world, thus making troop movements difficult, if not impossible.

Thus the next moves on the Balkan chessboard—as indeed almost everywhere in Europe—are expected to be largely in the diplomatic sphere, and in this connection the Balkans are watching with unusual interest the fate of the negotiations undertaken by the last of the Baltic States with Russia, namely, Finland.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that the Balkan countries believe their prospects depend very much on the fate of these negotiations. If Finland gets a raw deal—or resists one—the Balkans will feel that their turn is coming. Nobody knows yet whether they would resist or submit.

But if the Russian terms to Finland are moderate, the Balkans will hope for similar leniency—in which case it is considered not impossible that their present desire to come together might become noticeably less acute.

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Chinese postage stamps have returned to their accustomed functions here after several months' use as subsidiary currency.

Similarly, a wide variety of paper tokens printed by bus and streetcar companies and shops of all descriptions are going out of circulation to the great relief of newsboys and similar merchants who had been compelled to accept virtually anything as minor legal tender.

In other words, the Shanghai branch of the Central Bank of China has finally released $500,000 worth of subsidiary paper notes in five-cent and one-cent denominations, replacing the former nickel and copper coins which suddenly vanished from the market when the foreign exchange value of the Chinese national currency dropped to a point where it became profitable to collect such coins and melt them for their metal value.

The National Government at Chungking had rushed to print subsidiary notes as soon as the emergency grew acute, but after the paper reached here it was held out of circulation for weeks because of a rumor that enterprising counterfeiters had prepared facsimiles ready to dump them on the market along with the Government's own notes.

One-cent notes are red and five-cent ones blue. All bear official seals and serial numbers of the bank. They also bear a reproduction of the former coins as a guide to Chinese illiterates.

Considerable difficulty had been caused for poorer classes among the Chinese because they were forced to take postage stamps as "money" yet the Post Office declined to "cash" them in, and such classes have virtually no use for postage stamps in their normal function. The bus company would give stamps in change but would not take them back. In order to discourage people from trying to get free rides by offering stamps as fare, however, the bus conductors would tear up proffered stamps.

As silver has not been used by China for several years, there is now no metallic currency whatever in this country.

Shanghai Rents Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Recent spectacular drops in the value of Chinese currency through progressive declines from the official rate of 27 cents (U. S.) to around 8 cents (U. S.) have caused a rental crisis in this overcrowded city.

As a result, strenuous efforts are being made to induce some official action to curb landlords who have in some cases imposed successive raises of 30 or 40 per cent to a total boost of over 100 per cent. There is also a tendency for landlords with foreign tenants, paid from abroad in United States dollars or British pounds sterling, to charge rents in these currencies—of course at rates startlingly high when translated into local money.

The Shanghai Municipal Council, governing the International Settlement, evidently intends to do nothing whatever. The French Concession is under direct charge of the French Consul-General, who has sweeping powers and who may exercise them in this predominately residential area if things become intolerable. Japan's "puppet" Mayor Fu Siao-en has gleefully taken advantage of the dilemma of the foreign authorities to address an open letter to them, urging that they ease the plight of Chinese within their jurisdiction.

In response to an appeal by the British Residents' Association the Secretary and Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council said that he had obtained legal advice to the effect that "it has no authority to regulate or restrict rents in the Settlement."

It is suggested that if the situation grows much worse, as seems likely (particularly with the continued influx of Central European refugees, who now number over 15,000 in Shanghai and are expected to total twice that by the end of the year), there may be a sudden tendency to spill over into the Chinese areas under Mayor Fu's jurisdiction, providing quarters there can be found. Much of these areas still lies waste from the devastation of war, however, and capital is reluctant to embark upon new construction because of the high cost of imported materials, the political and military uncertainties, and belief that restoration of peace might at any time cause an outflow of population now pent up within the Shanghai district.

Japanese Open Peace Offensive

SHANGHAI (AP) — Japanese troops began a "peace offensive" by means of huge loudspeakers on Oct. 25. They called Chinese troops in the vicinity of Hangchow to abandon their anti-Japanese sentiments and listen to the stop-war plea of Wang Ching-wei, former Premier of China, who now is co-operating with the Japanese.

The loudspeakers were set up on the mile-wide Chientang River, which the Japanese have not been able to cross.

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Hitler and Propaganda: Weapon of Domination

Few books reveal more of the vital issues behind the war of 1939 than "Mein Kampf" and "The Revolution of Nihilism."

Together they explain National Socialist Germany in a manner which only the founder of the Third Reich and its severest critic could attain.

To make the essence and the main conclusions of the two writers available to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, excerpts from Reichsführer Hitler and Dr. Hermann Rauschning's books are being presented in parallel columns.

The sixth group of quotations is presented today.

From "Mein Kampf"

By Adolf Hitler

In the morning and even during the day, men's will power revolts with highest energy against an attempt at being forced under another's will and another's opnion.

In the evening, however, they succumb more easily to the dominating force of a stronger will.

For truly every such meeting presents a wrestling match between two oposed forces. The superior oratorical talent of a domineering apostolic nature will now succeed more easily in winning for the new will people who themselves have in turn experienced a weakening of their force of resistance in the most natural way, than people who still have full command of the energies of their minds and their will power.

The same purpose serves also the artifically created and yet mysterious dusk of the Roman Catholic churches, the burning candles, incense, censers, etc.

In this wrestling match between the orator and the opponent to be converted, the speaker will gradually obtain that wonderful sensibility for the psychological conditions of propaganda which the writer nearly always lacks. Literature, therefore, by its more limited effect, will in general serve more the preservation, strengthening and deepening of an already existing attitude or opinion. All really great historical changes have not been brought about by the written word, but have at the utmost been accompanied by it.

One must not think that the French Revolution would ever have come about by philosophical theories, if it had not found an army of instigators, led by demagogues of the grandest style, who whipped up the passions of the tortured people, till finally that terrible volcanic eruption took place that paralyzed the whole of Europe with terror. And just the same, the greatest revolutionary change of most recent times, the bolshevistic revolution in Russia, has not come about by Lenin's writings, but by the hate-creating oratorical activity of countless greatest and smallest apostles of instigation

[Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Co., from "Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler.]

From the "Revolution of Nihilism"

By Dr. Hermann Rauschning

The solemn rite in which at meetings the masses are celebrated as the united nation is the technical preparation for making them ready for influencing by inflammatory slogans.

In this atmosphere speeches addressed never to the intelligence but only to the subconscious instincts have their success. This alone explains the character of these speeches, which call forth either ecstatic enthusiasm or ecstatic fury. In this the National Socialist propaganda follows recipes carefully thought out down to the smallest detail and many itmes tested. Anyone who has had experience of the way in which a special style of ecstatic oratory is cultivated, even by the pettiest officials of the party, will realize the deeper purpose of this style, with its calculated effect on the masses.

But National Socialism also operates on the masses in the direction of keeping alive the revolutionary tendency. Only so does it consider that the masses can be kept in the unstable condition in which they can be influenced at will. Only by posing as the counsel for the true Socialist revolution, in opposition to reactionaries, Jews, saboteurs, Marxists, and foreign democracies, does it create the emotional fluidity in which political slogans have effect.

National Socialism makes use of the masses as an instrument. It has not the slightest intention of organizing them and bringing them out of their amorphous condition. This explains its abolition of every sort of independent administration. It also explains the wrecking of every attempt to form a new society. Such is the pernicious character of the treatment of the masses elaborated by Goebbels. In this system propaganda is not a means of communication, with the purpose of adjusting leadership from above under the impact of criticism and of the public reception of proposals. It is simply and purely a means of domination, supported by the methods of terrorism and of brutal compulsion.

Reprinted by permission of Alliance Book Corporation, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, publishers of the "Revolution of Nihilism."

Lady Astor Sees House of Commons Ruled by Women

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Viscountess Astor, American-born peeress, describes a "dream" House of Commons composed of 600 women and only 15 men, with the men imploring the women "to treat us men fairly."

In criticizing the Government for failure to provide compensation for housewives in event of injury in air raids, Lady Astor told the House:

"I had a dream—I dreamed that I woke after 25 years and saw before me a House of Commons in which there were 600 women members and only 15 men."

(This virtually reverses the present membership—12 women in a total of 615.)

"The 15 men M. P.'s were pleading with the Prime Minister of that day to do justice to the married men. They were saying to the women M. P.'s, 'There was a time, we know, when we did not treat you fairly, but we implore you to treat us men fairly now.'

"I am amazed that the interests of the married women could be so completely ignored at the present time," Lady Astor concluded.

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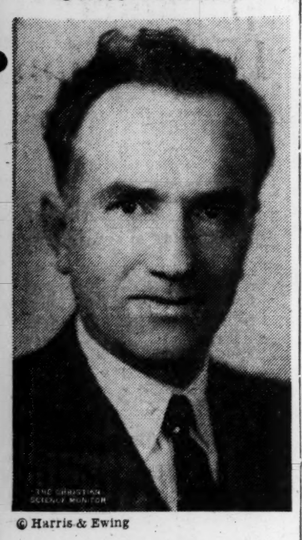

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Dr. Karl Bruggmann
New Minister from Switzerland to the United States.

Who Sails the City of Flint?

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP)—The United States-owned steamer City of Flint again sailed the Northern Seas today but whether as a German prize of war or a free agent no one of official standing here would say.

The Soviet Russian announcement last night that the ship had been ordered out of the Arctic port of Murmansk after inspection of its cargo did not clarify whether it was in control of a prize crew of 18 or its American crew.

[Dispatches from Germany today however indicated that the freighter was somewhere along the Norwegian Coast, heading slowly into the British blockade area.]

Whether it still carried its cargo of tractors, grain, and other shipments consigned to Britain likewise was in doubt.

[The Danish radio, announcing the release of the ship, said the cargo first had been taken off.]

Germany has declared that at least part of the cargo was contraband and informed quarters at Berlin insisted that the City of Flint soon would be in a German harbor to await action of a prize court to determine disposition of ship and cargo.

[German submarine commanders in Berlin said they would have no trouble convoying it from Murmansk down the North Sea and through the British blockade to Hamburg where prize court would sit on the many complicated questions raised by its capture.]

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull had demanded that Russia hand over the vessel and cargo to the American crew.

In informed quarters here it was said that the City of Flint flew the American flag as it sailed out into the Arctic Ocean—a denial of German reports that the Nazi swastika flew from its staff.

[The 4,963-ton steamer might be flying its own colors and still be in control of the prize crew placed aboard when a German raider captured it last week.

For example, World War instructions to the United States Navy were that a neutral ship taken as contraband carrier should keep its own colors up until a competent court had adjudged the vessel a lawful prize.]

There were indications that the City of Flint would be or already had been picked up by a convoy of German submarines. Berlin reports said the submarine commanders would be "only too happy" if British warships attempted to take over the vessel on the long trip around Scandinavia into the North Sea.

[The Oslo newspaper Aftenposten quoted the opinion of Norwegian experts on international law that the American freighter, if it appears in Norwegian waters in charge of a German crew, is still to be considered a German prize.

They held it would have the right to navigate territorial waters en route to a German port and that the presence of a Navy fighting crew aboard would not subject it to the rules applying to warships.]

The remoteness of Murmansk hindered efforts of Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, to keep in touch with developments. He had received assurances, however, that the American crew was safe aboard the City of Flint.

Germans Flew Danish Flag On Captured City of Flint

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 27 (AP)—James McConnochie, radio operator of the American freighter City of Flint, declared today the ship's German prize crew took it through ice-strewn waters with explosives planted in the engine room while they flew the Danish flag and repainted the ship's name to "Alf."

Mr. McConnochie, a Scot, gave the German captors the slip when they stopped at Tromsö, Norway, to unload survivors of the British ship Stonegate, who were also aboard the City of Flint.

Mixing with the British sailors, he managed to get ashore undetected and came to Bergen with them.

His story to the Bergen newspaper Aftenbladet after his arrival here said the City of Flint sighted a foreign warship Oct. 9 which at first was assumed to be British or French but proved to be the Germany pocket battleship Deutschland.

The raider halted the freighter, placed the survivors of the torpedoed British ship aboard and then proceeded to check the cargo, finding "a considerable quantity of oil."

Declaring this was serious, the German commander said he would not sink the ship, Mr. McConnochie related, but placed 18 Germans on board to take possession.

The Scot radio operator, who had been the first man to pick up the distress signals from the British liner Athenia, said that the City of Flint thereupon began a slow, "unpleasant" trip northward through "terribly cold" seas.

En route, he continued, the German crewmen planted a heavy charge of explosives in the engine room, prepared to blow up the ship if they encountered trouble.

Mr. McConnochie said there was nothing wrong either with the engines or navigation facilities of the City of Flint.

The ship pursued a dodging course north and east, keeping a sharp lookout for British and French warships but none were encountered.

Mr. McConnochie said a water shortage developed that forced the freighter to put in at Port Tromsö. There the British survivors were permitted to land. The radio operator said that because of his manner of speech he was able to mix with them and land successfully.

He said that the American crew members were not treated badly by their German captors and that nothing untoward had happened to any at the time he slipped off the ship at Tromsö.

Hull Still Does Not Know Who Sails City of Flint

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that he presumed from semi-official Tass news dispatches in Moscow that the seized vessel City of Flint had been released and had left the Russian port of Murmansk, but he did not know whether the American crew or the German prize crew was in command.

He said that German news dispatches had been relayed to the State Department declaring that the German crew was in charge, and indicating that a prize court proceeding, relative to the ship's cargo was contemplated. At such a proceeding, the American ship operator, the United States Lines, would present its case and would be aided in the accumulation of evidence by the Government. Should the ship itself be opened to a question of seizure before a prize court, the Government would have a representative at the court through the Maritime Commission, which is the ship's owner.

Court Procedure Welcome

The Secretary of State seemed willing to wait to see the issue settled in a lawful and temperate way, and appeared to welcome an opportunity to collect all the evidence and see it submitted in orderly fashion before a prize court, in the event that the German crew has regained control of the ship and brings it into a German port.

Standing Application

Ambassador Steinhardt had kept a standing application for an interview at the Soviet Foreign Office in the last two days; had made contact there two or three times, and at 10 p. m., Oct. 26, "fully discussed the status of the incident" with the Foreign Office. But he had not been able to make further contact since 1130 p. m., when the Russian radio announced release of the ship.

Mr. Steinhardt also had sought to send Charles E. Bohlen of the Embassy staff to Murmansk by plane, but protracted delays had taken place. He had actually reached the telephone operator at Murmansk early this morning but was unable to get beyond that point in making contact with the crew of the City of Flint. He planned to try again later in the daytime for the telephone line to that northern port is not open at night.

British Waiting?

In sources outside the State Department, however, it was doubted whether the German crew ever could get the ship to port in Germany for the British Navy presumably will be waiting in force to intercept it—a procedure which would be quite legal under international law. The question arises: will the Germans try to slip well out to sea under cover of night sailing, and will the ship remain out of sight for some time before attempting to run the blockade? It is declared on authority of the State Department geographer that Germany no longer has any island possessions outside the North Sea and Baltic where the vessel might otherwise be taken.

Legal Points

The following points were made by Secretary Hull and his chief press officer today, at a press conference of almost unprecedented length devoted to the many complications of the incident:

The State Department would look out for the interests of the American citizens in the ship's crew during any prize court proceeding.

The German Government had a right to take the vessel, crew, and cargo to port, since all three are properly treated as a unit until the prize court procedure.

The question of Russia's right to release the ship cannot be settled until the facts are known and the case comes to court.

Sea Raids: British and German

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An explanation of the chief differences between methods of Germany and Great Britain in conducting war on sea commerce was set forth, from a British point of view, in a recent article appearing in the Times of London.

Declaring that this difference lies in the use of the submarine, the article goes on to state that the submarine is incapable of visiting and searching a neutral ship to verify its nationality and establish the nature of its cargo, as provided for in international law.

[Independent naval observers point out that a submarine challenging a surface vessel on the high seas runs considerable risk of being itself sunk because of its comparatively fragile construction. This, it is pointed out, is especially so now that some merchant vessels carry arms.]

British regulations, the article goes on, provide that an enemy merchant ship may be sunk only if it cannot be brought in, and officers of the British Navy are informed that compensation may have to be paid for neutral noncontraband cargo if the enemy ship is sunk without due cause.

The German practice, the article holds, has been, with few exceptions, to sink British merchant ships without reference to any neutral cargo carried; and it should be noted particularly, the article adds, that the submarine, which the enemy uses for this purpose, is by its very nature incapable of bringing in its captures.

Germany has shown further disregard for sea law by sinking neutral ships on the theory that they are carrying contraband to Britain, the Times dispatch charges. As Great Britain depends for its existence on seaborne trade both in war and peace, its interests coincide with those of neutrals and are therefore directed, like theirs, to maintaining normal conditions of trading, the dispatch states.

It is also pointed out in the article that only in exceptional cases are neutral ships liable to condemnation for carriage of contraband, the contraband articles alone being normally liable.

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

vessels of belligerent nations from entering U. S. ports and territorial waters. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, opposing the amendment, pointed out that the pending bill gives the President discretionary power to bar armed marchantmen from United States ports. Senator Clark's amendment would have made such prohibition mandatory.

The Senate also refused 43 to 50 to reconsider the vote by which it rejected an earlier amendment of Senator Clark's to give Congress representation on the National Munitions Control Board. The amendment was originally defeated 41 to 45.

By a voice vote the Senate next adopted an amendment offered by Senator Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah to require belligerent ships entering United States ports to furnish a bond against the possibility of alien seamen remaining in the United States beyond the time fixed in the Immigration Law.

By another voice vote the Senate accepted an amendment providing that a bill of lading is conclusive evidence of a transfer of title.

Another minor amendment removed the requirement that an American seller file a sworn statement that no American longer held an interest in the goods shipped to a belligerent.

National Realtors Name Chicago Man President

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Newton C. Farr of Chicago was nominated Oct. 26 for President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. His election is automatic.

The convention nominating committee also selected the following for Vice-Presidencies:

Southeast region, B. T. Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; New England region, Parker Webb, Boston. Charles S. Wanlee of Springfield, Ill., was renominated for National treasurer.

Late-Comers Flock to Fair

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Thousands flocked to the Golden Gate Exposition as Californians suddenly realized only a few more days of the western fair remained and no announcement of a 1940 showing had been made.

Moving of the closing date from Dec. 2 to Oct. 29 aroused many, and business for the past week has been booming.

A week day attendance record was smashed Oct. 25 when 111,839 persons jammed Treasure Isiand on "women's day." The total attendance for the fair up to midnight was 10,062,587.

Decision on re-opening the fair during the summer months next year is expected soon.

Gordon Johnson, attorney for the Associated General Contractors proposes that this group make available $250,000 in the Exposition corporation treasury for reopening.

The Contractors are among the chief creditors of the exposition, which now is operating under a Federal Court restraining order preventing filing of suits for debts, pending equitable settlement under Court supervision.

Dan London, Chairman of the 1940 Fair Committee said approximately $750,000 of the $1,650,000 needed to re-open the fair next year had been collected. This does not include $250,000 the City of San Francisco has promised.

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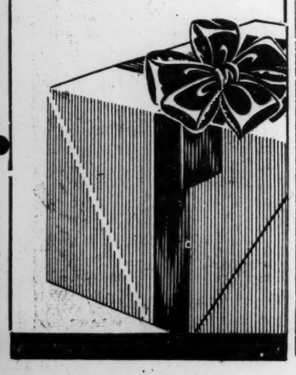

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Dies Group Is Sharply Rebuked by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—In a sharp rebuke to the Dies Committee, President Roosevelt today characterized as "a rather sordid procedure" the publication of 563 names of Federal employees, together with their salaries, who are members or on the mailing list of the American League for Peace and Democracy. The Dies Committee charges that this is a Communist "front" organization.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement was made at a press conference, where he parried questions on his third term intentions, and announced that he was reviving negotiations for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty. Other comments made by the President:

1. He did not confirm nor deny reports of a $2,000,000,000 defense budget, but said he would not start work on naval expansion budgetary plans till Jan. 1.

2. He said that Government and industry alike seek stabilized prosperity without price increases at this time.

3. He criticized the Foreign Bond Holders Protective Committee for lack of progress in negotiating settlement of defaulted Latin American dollar bonds, now privately held to the amount of nearly $1,000,000,000 in the United States.

4. He announced that he is reorganizing the International Joint Commission dealing with the Canadian boundary, which involves resignations of three commission members and substantial salary savings: Commissioners Eugene Lorton, Okla.; former Gov. John H. Bartlett, N. H.; Augustus O. Stanley, former Senator from Kentucky. Their jobs will be assumed by Federal office holders without additional compensation.

In regard to the Dies Committee Mr. Roosevelt departed from his usual press conference procedure to authorize direct quotation of the term "sordid procedure."

Asked if he had any comment on the Committee's action in publishing the list of names, which include government employees running from a charwoman at the Capitol to a member of the National Labor Relations Board, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had not read enough of the details to comment; and then, after a pause he continued, "—on the rather sordid procedure." He subsequently agreed to allow his epithet to be quoted.

In making the names public, the Dies Committee majority did not charge that the Government workers were members of the Communist party. Many Government workers who found their names and wages published protested that they were on the league's mailing list, without being members.

Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, a liberal member of the Dies Committee who protested publication, said he had decided the League is controlled by Communists.

"I am personally convinced on the basis of evidence that I cannot controvert that the League has been and is substantially dominated by Communist influence," he said.

Efforts to put the published list into the Congressional Record precipitated violent attacks on the Committee by Representatives and have been unsuccessful so far. In this controversy Mr. Roosevelt now takes a hand.

legislation to prohibit payment of Federal funds to any official or employee of the Government belonging to any organization which teaches or is affiliated with organizations advocating overthrow of this Government by force.

A member of the Dies Committee who sharply criticized the publication of the names, Representative J. J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico, asserted the action had resulted in "assassination" of the characters of "innocent" persons, some of whom he said had never heard of the League.

He declared the Committee had made no effort to determine whether any of the Government employees named on the list actually were members of the organization.

Mr. Dempsey accused the committee of discourtesy in refusing to defer publication of the list until he reached the meeting to furnish information which he said demonstrated the list should have been withheld.

In a floor speech a little later, Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois, another committee member, asserted that the Committee's action was the culmination of a campaign of "moral suasion" to rid the Government of those interested in the organization.

A committee letter to the Department, bearing the signature of Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, said there was "ample evidence" that the League was an agency of the Communist International in Moscow.

Therefore, the Committee contended, the League was violating the law requiring agents of foreign principals to register with the State Department.

"The case of the American League for Peace and Democracy, formerly known as the American League Against War and Fascism, clearly requires attention in connecting with the strengthening of our national defense," the letter added.

The Committee made public Wednesday what it termed a League "membership and mailing list of the Washington branch. It contained 563 names of persons described by the Committee as Government employees. Many of those named declared, however, that they were not members of the League and had no idea how their names got on the mailing list.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, National Chairman and other officials of the League have denied before the Committee that the League is controlled by Communists.

New Dies Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan informed the House today he had introduced

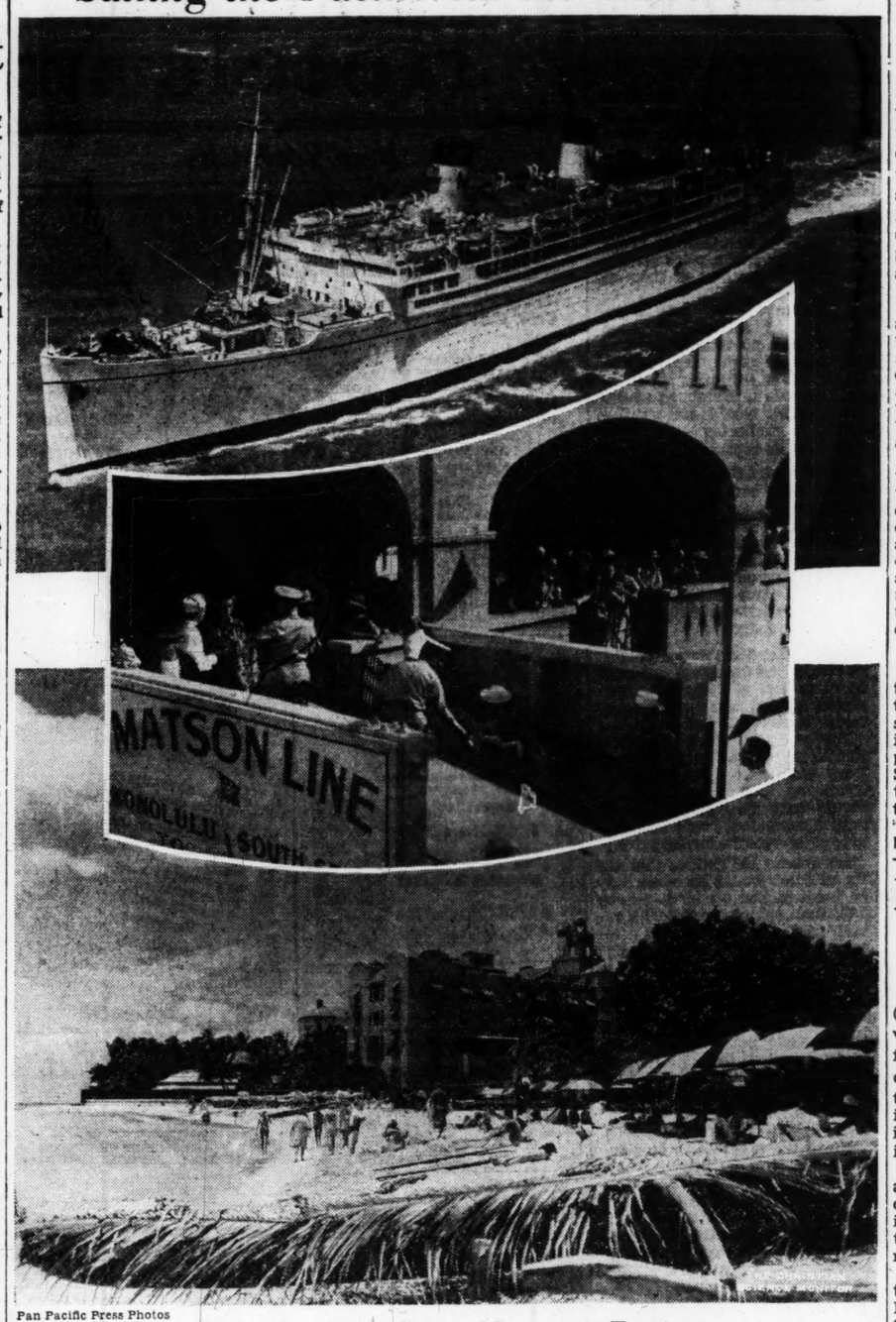
Dies Acts Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The American League for Peace and Democracy, springboard for the latest Dies Committee action against Communists, today had filed its official protest at the Committee's publication of the League's Washington membership list as "a dictatorial attempt to intimidate Government employees and officials from the exercise of basic lawful freedom."

Characterizing the Committee procedure as a "twentieth century inquisition," the statement charges its chairman, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, as having "usurped to himself the functions of judge and jury, while dispensing with the safeguards of cross-examination of the libel and gossip his committee accepts as evidence." Both in Washington and Chicago, it continues, Dies agents have "violated the Constitutional provision against unlawful search and seizure."

Sailing the Pacific via the Matson Line



Pan Pacific Press Photos

Honolulu a Major Point of Interest to Tourists

Top—The Lurline in San Francisco's Golden Gate. Center—An ultra-modern dock in the mid-Pacific metropolis of Honolulu. Lower—The Royal Hawaiian Hotel and bit of the Waikiki Beach.

Matson Line a Factor in Touring Pacific Isles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

SAN FRANCISCO—Great white liners of the Matson Line pointing their bows regularly through San Francisco's romantic Golden Gate, tell a story of American progress and courage in the Pacific.

Courage not born of war but of peace. It is the courage of a little group of men led by the dauntless Capt. William Matson, a doughty skipper of the canvas days, who turned his persistence, foresight, and energy to uncharted seas of business and finance.

He sailed as well on those seas as he sailed on the briny deep. His successors have faithfully followed his wake and have built up one of the most powerful units of the American Merchant Marine.

Regularly the great white passenger liners Lurline, Matsonia, Monterey and Mariposa turn their bows from California and sail into the sunset. Their destinations are Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia.

Sixty years ago San Francisco's bay was dotted with windjammers heralding the beginning of the Pacific's greatest port. One of them was the little Emma Claudina, engaged in the Hawaii sugar trade and owned by Capt. William Matson and a few business associates. Its first voyages under its youthful Swedish captain were forerunners of events which led to the development of Hawaii's great sugar industry, the peaceful annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and the establishment of a great branch of the American Merchant Marine.

* * *

Business flourished with the increasing prosperity of Hawaii and the growth of American influence in the islands—an influence to which Captain Matson contributed much. At the turn of the century the Matson Line was established as the principal mainland shipping company serving the Territory.

Then came the change to steam. Picturesque as Captain Matson's sailing vessels were, they were too small to carry the increasing tonnage offered the Matson Line. In 1902, Matson purchased his first steamer, the Enterprise, and later the Rosecrans, the Hilonian, and the Hyades.

The Wilhelmina, which was put into service in 1910, was the line's first passenger carrier. The construction of the Wilhelmina was considered an extravagant venture. Fitted to carry 146 passengers, the vessel caused a sensation in Pacific shipping circles. The 11 bathrooms aboard the ship were considered a "preposterous" expense.

With the conversion of his steamer Enterprise into an oil burner in 1902, a new era of steamship operation was under way in the Pacific. Captain Matson then started acquiring oil and obtained oil-bearing properties in California for his supply. Activity in his oil operations led to the formation of the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Co. which became an active producer in California, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and other western states.

Captain Matson passed on in 1917, but the fleet sailed on. Following the World War when Matson liners were returned from Atlantic troop transport service and placed again in the Hawaiian trade, the Hawaiian islands' sugar and pineapple production reached new highs. This, coupled with new but promising tourist trade, called for new ships and during the 15 years following the line underwent its greatest expansion. New freighters met the cargo challenge and luxurious new Matson liners put Pacific tourist travel on a par with that in any part of the world. The line went into the tourist business seriously.

* * *

In 1926 the present Royal Hawaiian Hotel and Waikiki, Honolulu, was projected and the present great liner Matsonia took shape. In that same year the company acquired the ships and property of the time-honored Oceanic Steamship Company, whose three steamers Sonoma, Sierra, and Ventura had been serving Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji, and Australia from San Francisco since 1900. A few years later the steamers were replaced by the present luxurious liners Monterey and Mariposa, which have now added New Zealand ports to their schedule of calls.

Entrance of the company into the Australian and New Zealand service was one of the most courageous advances of a company noted for its courage. Besides being in a new field requiring tremendous costs of operation, the advance came in 1932 when the world was suffering from one of the worst financial depressions in history.

Success of the Australian branch of the Matson service is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the American Merchant Marine. Besides proving successful as a business venture, friendly and profitable trade relations with the countries of the Antipodes have resulted and Anglo-American co-operation on the Pacific has been strengthened.

Today the Matson Line is a predominant factor in Pacific trade and one of America's commercial strongholds on the Pacific. All because a young Swedish sailor chose America for his adopted land in 1867 and decided he could use a two-masted schooner to his advantage.

Pan-American Unity Viewed at Forum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Pan-American unity is being forged today through the upsweep of faith in the cause of national independence and individual rights which has brought a solid and stable era in inter-American relations, in the opinion of Carlos G. Davila, formerly Chilean Ambassador to the United States, and a Pan-American leader.

Speaking at the ninth annual New York Herald Tribune Forum at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today, Mr. Davila said this common cause "springs from the sudden realization that our destinies are linked together and that a threat against one American nation actually is a threat against all, both large and small.

"It feeds upon a conception thoroughly American and Christian, of what constitutes human dignity," Mr. Davila continued. "It emanates from the conviction that all American nations, in a greater or lesser degree, are marching along a new road that, in the near future, will lead our peoples to the free and complete enjoyment of a rich common patrimony."

Support of Allies Urged

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Editor of Foreign Affairs, declared that American foreign policy should be directed toward supporting England and France in the present war, so that the United States would not be left to fight totalitarian states at some future time. The conflict, he held, was "more than a war between nations," but, instead was "an international revolution" with England, and France "fighting for international interests."

While western capitalistic civilization had its faults, he continued, "capitalistic greed" was gradually yielding to moderation, and it was in such a system that the free inquiry spirit is given scope. He warned that it might be "a serious affair" for the United States if the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese possessions in the Atlantic were to become German and there was no longer a strong Britain between the totalitarian states and America.

Radiocast From China

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, in a radiocast from Chungking, Chinese Provisional Capital, asked the United States to stop supplying Japan with the wherewithal to continue its conflict with China. She asked that Washington follow up its recent denunciation of the American-Japanese trade treaty with stronger measures. Madame Chiang laid present world conditions to a disregard of religion.

"When national consciousness and individual consciousness are developed to a belief in religion; when religion is accepted as the central pivot and motivating force of life and conduct, then the doom of civilization may be avoided, but not until then," she said.

"Our stricken people can only hope that the United States will fortify that statement of its intolerance of Japan's continued flaunting of international rights by expressing with all the solemn weight that is warranted its definite refusal to be a partner any longer to Japan's inhuman destruction of Chinese life and property."

Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Ambassador to the United States, another speaker at this afternoon's session, declared that Finland hoped for a positive solution to the question of peace in Northern Europe, but that it neither would nor could agree to anything that violates its independence, integrity, and neutrality. The Finnish nation stands behind this policy as one man, he declared.

Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, one-time member of the Soviet secret military police, told the Forum that the present German-Russian agreement was based on the belief that the Eastern Hemisphere, especially the British Empire, was ripe for division and that out of it might come a Russo-Japanese rapprochement that would give Russia a free hand in China and send Japan toward the rich Oriental possessions of France, Britain, and the Netherlands.

The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, told the Forum that war was the greatest enemy of democracy, adding that democracy still existed in England and that it was only in this way that Britain could avoid some fatal mistakes.

Lord Lothian said, however, that the longer the war exists the more a government is forced to encroach upon the liberties of the people. The four stages in the rise of civilization he described as beginning with the Greek city state, passing to the Roman peace, the early British parliamentary system, and the federal system in the United States. A study of these, Lord Lothian held, would give the world a clue to the means of establishing that reign of peace sought for by all.

New Atlantic Frontiers

Discussing "America's Atlantic Frontiers," Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military analyst for the Columbia Broadcasting System, urged the United States to obtain permission to erect strong military posts in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Trinidad, and French Guiana, and to notify the world of American determination that there shall be no change in the present military and political status of Iceland, Greenland, the Azores, the Canaries and positions on the western bulge of Africa between the fifth and twentieth parallels of north latitude.

World Community Needed

Declaring that American security and that of the Western Hemisphere rested upon American sea power, Major Eliot advocated the construction of a Pacific-Caribbean canal through Nicaragua to facilitate the passage of the American navy between the east and west coasts.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Professor of Physics at the University of Chicago and 1927 winner of the Nobel Prize, told yesterday afternoon's session of the Forum that the world was rapidly moving toward the condition under which the only stable life was that of a unified world community. He predicted that it would emerge in the not distant future.

Research Aiding the South

A great increase of scientific exploration out of the ravages of the European conflict with the United States on the eve of its greatest scientific advance and destined to lead in many lines of practical endeavor, was envisaged by Dr. George Washington Carver, Professor of Chemistry at Tuskegee Institute and Discoverer of hundreds of by-products from the sweet potato and the peanut.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who spoke on "Relations Between Labor Peace and Cost of Government," said Minnesota's new labor law had conciliated all major labor disputes arising since its passage in April. Governor Stassen recalled that the law provided for a 10-day waiting period before a strike or a lockout could be called and that the state labor conciliator has the power to call the two sides into conference.

Helicopter Advance Forecast

Other Forum speakers today and yesterday were Col. Adelno Gibson, chemical war officer of the United States Army's Second Corps Area, who said he knew of no new and devastating chemical agent for warfare, and Dr. Katherine B. Blodgett, of the General Electric Company's Laboratories, who reported the discovery of a new type of glass of great resistance to heat, and a new film that prevents reflection of light by glass.

Capt. Boris Sergievsky, Vice-President of the Helicopter Corporation of America, envisaged mass production of helicopter airplanes capable of speed unequaled by present-day aircraft.

Kansas City Jury, Ending Job, Attacks Political Corruption

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27 (AP)—The Federal Grand Jury which blasted Tom Pendergast from his position of Democratic city machine "boss" into a penitentiary wound up 10 months of investigation today with a stinging attack on political corruption in Kansas City.

"Not only gambling but vice and racketeering of every conceivable kind and type were being carried on under the protection of the machine," the Jury reported.

"This political machine, controlled with an iron hand by T. J. Pendergast, completely dominated City and County Government.

"The 'big man' referred to in the charge given us by Your Honor was found to be merely one of several lieutenants in this machine-like octopus which was strangling, not only Kansas City and Jackson County, but reaching its tentacles into the State Government and even into our Federal Government."

[In instructing the Jury, Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves placed the "big man" label on Charles Carollo, an unnaturalized Italian who since has been sent to prison for failure to report the huge sums he collected as "protection lug" from units of Kansas City's $20,000,000-a-year gambling industry.]

"We were faced with the realization that local law enforcement agencies of Kansas City and Jackson County were hopelessly mired in machine politics and State law was unable to afford protection to its citizens relative to the conditions under which they were forced to live."

Yesterday the Grand Jury brought income tax evasion indictments against Matthew S. Murray, former State WPA Director, and Otto P. Higgins, former Director of police.

Similar charges, brought by this Grand Jury, have sent Pendergast, R. E. O'Malley, former State Insurance Superintendent, and Charles V. Carollo to Leavenworth prison. Carollo testified he collected "campaign money" from Kansas City gamblers and personally delivered all of it to Pendergast.

Higgins resigned as Police Director last spring in a municipal cleanup. The police department, then under home rule, is now under State control.

Murray resigned this week as State WPA Director. He gave up his City post, held simultaneously for several years, after payroll pads were discovered in the Public Works Department last summer.

Roosevelt Hits at Critics; World Hears King Leopold

NEW YORK (AP)—Strongly reaffirming American neutrality, President Roosevelt Oct. 26 said critics of his foreign policy who have warned it would force American boys to shoulder arms abroad were guilty of "one of the worst fakes in current history."

"It is a deliberate setting up of an imaginary bogey man," he added caustically.

The President spoke last night on the closing program of the ninth annual New York Herald-Tribune Forum on current problems, after King Leopold III of Belgium declared it was vital for his country because of economic reasons to remain at peace but that Belgium was ready to fight, if necessary, to preserve its independence.

The heads of the two Nations spoke from their respective Capitals. The speeches were broadcast nationally in this country. King Leopold's was also heard throughout Europe in English, French and Flemish rebroadcasts from Belgian stations.

In sharp tones President Roosevelt rebuked "orators and commentators and others" in and out of Congress who he said have been "beating their breasts and proclaiming against sending the boys of American mothers to fight on the battlefields of Europe."

"That, I do not hesitate to label as one of the worst fakes in current history," he declared.

Calls Suggestion Dishonest

"The simple truth is that no person in any responsible place in the National Administration in Washington, or in any State Government, or in any City Government, or in any County Government, has ever suggested in any shape, manner or form the remotest possibility of sending the boys of American mothers to fight on the battlefields of Europe.

"That is why I label that argument a shameless and dishonest fake."

"The fact of the international situation—the simple fact, without any bogey in it," said Mr. Roosevelt, "without any appeals to prejudice—is that the United States, as I have said before, is neutral and does not intend to get involved in war."

The President said Democracy was threatened by two groups—those who "seek the fulfillment of ideals at a peace too fast for the machinery of the body politic to function" and "that small minority which complains that the democratic processes are inefficient as well as slow."

"Extreme rightists and extreme leftists should not be taken out by us and shot against the wall," he continued, "for they make us realize the value of the democratic middle course—especially if that middle course, in order to keep up with the times, is 'just a little bit left of center.'"

King Leopold, speaking in fluent English during his six-minute broadcast, said Belgium stood side by side with Holland, "an island of peace in the interests of all."

"We are prepared to exert our entire strength in order to uphold our independence," he added.

"Exactly 25 years ago, day for day, the Belgian Army under the command of my father, King Albert, arrested after a hard battle the progress of a cruel invasion.

Prayer Against Attack

"If we were attacked—and pray God this may not happen in violation of the solemn and definite undertakings that were given us in 1937 and were renewed at the outset of the present war—we would not hesitate to fight with the same conviction, but with forces ten times stronger."

President Roosevelt at the start of his speech said he wished to "throw bouquets to the majority of the press and the radio" for their objective reporting of international affairs in the last few weeks.

"Through a period of grave anxiety both have tried to discriminate between fact and propaganda and unfounded rumor and to give their readers and listeners an unbiased and factual chronicle of developments.

"This has worked so well in international reporting," he continued, "that one may be pardoned for wishing for more of it in the field of domestic news. If it is a good rule in one, why is it not a good rule in the other?"

Douglas Fir Heavily Cut In Northwestern Forests

Up to date there have been utilized from the Pacific Douglas fir region of Western Oregon and Washington, nearly 135,000,000,000 feet of lumber, cut from about 4,000,000 acres.

War Must Not Blind America To Own Goals, Landon Warns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, Iowa, Oct. 27—War in Europe is diverting the attention of the American people from their failure to solve the unemployment problem right at home, Alf M. Landon declared here today in an address at Cornell College. "On the basis of our national self-interest," he said, "we have a job here that we must not be forgetting."

Mr. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, spoke at the inauguration of Dr. J. B. Magee as head of Cornell College.

"Our attention has been focused primarily on the care of the unemployed, and not enough upon the causes and cure of unemployment," said Mr. Landon. "Personally, I am not satisfied simply to find a way to alleviate the hardships now being suffered by so many millions of fellow Americans. If we are content with that situation, there will be little hope for the future of the kind of civilization we all hope for and believe in. We must not be satisfied with anything short of the understanding and permanent solution of the vast problem of unemployment throughout our country.

Dictatorship Based on Fear

"Fear and cynicism engendered in the masses explain the success of Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin. And until unemployment in its present magnitude in this country is cured, and the coincident breakdown of faith and the progressive growth of skepticism are cured, our own country is in mortal illness. As long as this problem exists in anything like its present proportions we are gradually destroying the very concepts of liberty, justice, and decency, on which the safety of the republic rests.

"The waste, extravagance, and political manipulation of the temporary works projects are demoralizing and deteriorating, to say the least. Therefore, there is the dangerous possibility that we may settle down to being content merely to see, as John L. Lewis fears, 'that care of the unemployed shall constitute as small a burden as possible upon industry.'

Where to Save Democracy

"We cannot fool ourselves with the idea that if democracy is slipping away from us at home we can recapture it on battlefields abroad. So, in a world where the rights of man are being demolished, we have the obligation resting upon all of us to preserve them intact; even to strengthen them against the trial they must undergo.

"The right kind of leadership will not try to divert our attention from unsolved problems that contain within themselves forces destructive of our kind of civilization. In our emotion over the tragedy of Europe, in our satisfaction at our geographical isolation from the conflicting forces threatening to destroy civilization, we must not lose sight of our home problems. We must keep first things first."

Fliers, Past Mark, Soar On

LANCASTER, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP)—Two men who have been flying continuously for almost a month—longer than anyone has ever flown before—soared on today with their eyes and hearts on a showy Sunday landing.

They're more than a little tired of riding around and around in an airplane over Rosamond Dry Lake near here.

Thursday, Oct. 26, at 3:42 p. m., Clyde Schlieper and Wes Carroll broke the world's unlimited endurance flight record of 653 hours and 33 minutes. They want to make the new record one month.

The two men have surpassed three endurance records during their hours in the air. The first, that for seaplanes, was exceeded when they had been aloft 30 hours. They passed the light plane record of 343 hours, 46 minutes, Oct. 13. It was set last August by Hunter and Humphrey Moody at Springfield, Ill.

The unlimited class endurance record was established July 1, 1935, by Fred and Al Key at Meridian, Miss.

The Long Beach fliers took their light pontoon-equipped plane into the air from the Marine Stadium there Sept. 29. They plan to terminate their flight at the stadium next Sunday.

Most of their time aloft has been spent in circling above nearby Rosamond Dry Lake—to eliminate temptation, the fliers said, to alight. Cans of gasoline and oil and other supplies have been hoisted aboard the plane from an automobile speeding along the dry lake bed.

The men are getting pretty good now at hitting small targets with milk cartons loaded with sand.

Mr. Schlieper helped set an endurance record for light planes—since superseded — once before His companion then was Tommy Smith, who disappeared last June in an attempt to fly the Atlantic alone. They remained aloft 248 hours in a flight that ended here Nov. 1, 1938.

Costs Less in Chile To Ride as 'Rubber-Neck'

The women in Valparaiso, Chile, which translated from the Spanish into English means Vale of Paradise, work as conductors on the streetcars. These cars are double deckers, 10 cents being the fare below and 5 cents above. Valparaiso, Chile's chief seaport, dates back to 1535.

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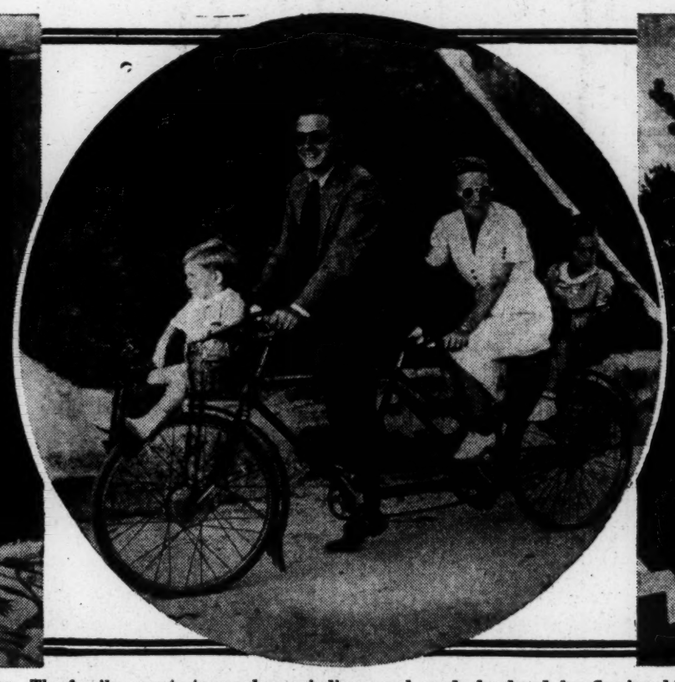
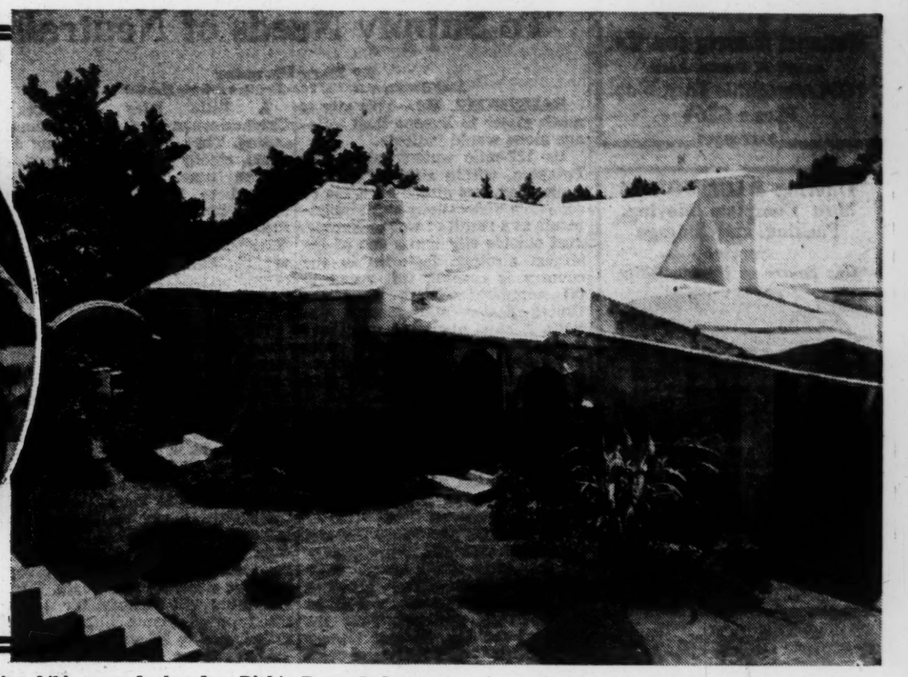
A Wednesday and Friday Page





Left—Old Bermuda kitchen remodeled into a nursery. Note the waist-high hearth. Center—The family goes to town, along winding coral roads bordered by flaming hibiscus and oleander. Right—Bermuda houses turn in on themselves and their gardens.

Did a Toymaker Fashion It Of Sugar and Spice?

Viewing Bermuda, You Think Maybe So; But It's Real! With Life, Customs, and Food That Are Traditional

By Thedia Cox Kenyon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No place has the right to look so much like the combined output of a toymaker and a confectioner on a holiday as Bermuda does. It puts one at such a disadvantage in attempting to evaluate anything around one. It just does not seem real.

To start with: A toymaker must have dictated the size of the country. It is just nineteen miles from tip to tip yet it is a self-governing Crown Colony of the British Empire. He must have made the tiny boats with gaudy sails which play in the harbors; the low-wheeled drays which do all the hauling; and the provision shops which look no larger than the grocery stores one sees in a toy-shop. Last of all it must have been he who equipped it with the tooting railway whose red cars always seem to be bursting with hampers and bundles and bicycles.

We Are Sure of It!

The confectioner did the houses which, beneath their glistening roofs, look like frosted tea cakes. He set them down in the midst of impossibly brilliant vegetation where the greens run all the way through from sulphur yellow almost to black. He made hedges of hibiscus and oleander with flowers which are all out of scale, like the morning glories scrambling up the telephone poles. He shaded checkerboard kitchen gardens with banana palms whose fruit and flowers look too perfect to be real.

He made fields of Easter lilies out of spun sugar. He made round, smooth pawpaws and hung them, like fantastic ornaments, beneath crowns of fan-shaped leaves. He created curving roads from nougat, and saw to it that the gutters should run milk after a heavy rain. When he was quite finished, he framed it all with a blue-green sea, which could only be artificially colored, beyond curving beaches of powdered sugar which he called sand. Last of all he strewed the entire scene with a lavish garnish of purple sugar drops.

It is, therefore, disconcerting to discover that many of the buildings have stood for centuries. They are built of coral rock which hardens with time and exposure. It is equally disconcerting to learn that people so hardy as privateers and blockade runners built some of them and actually lived in them.

Hints of Many Lands

The architecture is distinctively Bermudian although there is a suggestion about it of Africa, of Cambodia, of China. The façades are frequently reminiscent of Boer Africa. The sharp towers of the butteries, where all perishable foods were kept in the days before refrigeration, are rather like those of Siamese or Cambodian temples. The buildings are plastered over the blocks of rock and then tinted. Some of them are lovely pastel colors—lavender, pink, blue, yellow and green. Many are the misty blue-gray which one sees in all the villages throughout southern China.

The roofs rise steeply but with the softness of thatch. They, too, are made of coral blocks on heavy beams of cedar. They lie in clean-cut rows, one overlapping the other. Across them runs a diagonal trench which carries the rainwater off into the huge storage tanks which are an indispensable part of Bermuda house construction. The roofs are kept limed to the whiteness of an Eskimo's igloo to insure the sweetness of the rain-water in the tanks, since the heavens are the sole source of Bermuda's water supply. They look cool as gashes of snow in the endless sea of tropical greenery. It is this lime which seemingly turns the water in the gutters to milk after a storm.

Flowers and Fruits

The slippery coral roads are cool underfoot—and never need repaving. The beaches are covered with minute particles of coral which, on close examination, turn out to be faintly tinged with pink. The gaudy flowers make the cool, simple, white interiors of Bermuda houses gay every month of the year. And the prodigal supply of tropical fruits adds zest to the food on the tables.

As for the little purple berries that seem to lie over everything—they are the berries of the cedar tree, the only building timber which grows on the island. Its importance in the eyes of the Bermudian can hardly be overestimated. The roofs of his house are held up by it. The heavy beams of the ceilings are made of it. So are the wide smooth boards of the floors. The beautiful mantels above the fireplaces are carved from it, and so are the heavy six-panel doors. It is used throughout a Bermuda house simply, elegantly, and with a fine feeling for the intrinsic beauty of the wood itself.

In Island Legends

The cedar tree has, quite naturally, crept into the legends and customs of the people just as the cherry and pine have on the other side of the world. For instance, custom decrees that a tiny cedar tree must be imbedded in the top layer of every Bermuda wedding cake. Furthermore the bride must plant it before she cuts the cake if she wants to be assured of a long and happy married life. Often her children and grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren will be married beneath that same small tree grown tall.

The people of the islands are British—whether they are black or white—but they are Bermudians first. Most of them are the descendants of families who have called Bermuda home for generations. There is a small group of Portuguese from the Azores who keep rather to themselves, but who are important to the well-being of the country since they are the farmers. The native Bermudian has always preferred to import his food rather than to cultivate it. His interest has always been with the sea and the far horizon rather than the soil.

It is not surprising that this self-sufficient little country has developed a distinctive cookery which, while it is for the most part British, is touched with a zest which is typically Bermudian. It is the product of inheritance, imagination, and sheer necessity. They mix tropical fruits and vegetables quixotically with the familiar things which grow also in northern kitchen gardens. They never waste water, for that would be unforgivable in a place where a water shortage is always possible. They are sparing in their use of milk and eggs because those are expensive commodities in the islands. When they do use them, however, they do so with a reckless hand. They prepare seafoods, which are always available, in a bewildering variety of ways. And they can find more uses for the banana as an article of diet, without its becoming monotonous, than seems possible until one has lived there!

In short, Bermuda cookery is different; it is fun; it is delicious—just like life in Bermuda.

Also on this page are some typical Bermuda recipes.

In this Bermuda bedroom is one of the typical raised hearths with doors to shut it off.

Bermuda Seafood Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bermuda Fish Chowder

Half fill a large sauce pan with fish heads and shoulders. Cover well with water. Let simmer and boil until bones come away. Bone well and bottle the fish stock in jars and place in refrigerator until needed. When required heat it up, adding fresh or canned tomatoes, salt, and finely chopped red peppers to taste. To every plate of boiling hot chowder add a heavy squeeze of lemon or lime juice, a dash of worcestershire sauce and another of catsup.

Bermuda Codfish Breakfast

This is served every Sunday in every typical Bermuda home.

For about 6 persons:
2 lbs. best salt codfish
6 medium sized potatoes
6 ripe bananas
3 avocado pears

Soak codfish for 12 hours. Drain off water. Place in sauce pan, cover with water, and bring to a boil. Drain, removing any bones or skin. Replace fish in pan and boil over slow fire until ready to serve. Potatoes may be boiled with fish if desired. Serve on hot platter, surrounded with potatoes and garnished with parsley. Serve with sliced banana and avocado salad.

Sauce for Fish

6 tablespoons of olive oil or large lump butter
1 hard boiled egg, chopped
½ teaspoon hot sauce
1 teaspoon mustard

Bring sauce to a boil and pour over fish.

Bermuda Seafood Cocktail

Take fresh crab meat flaked, or any other desired seafoods, and season with salt, paprika, chopped cloves, and parsley. (A green pepper and fresh skinned tomato in small squares may be included.)

Make a sauce from:
4 tablespoons chili sauce
1 cup mayonnaise
1 teaspoon onion juice
2 teaspoons walnut catsup
1 chopped egg yolk, hard-boiled
1 teaspoon minced olives
2 tablespoons caviar

Fill tall glasses half full of seafood and pour over some of the sauce. Then fill glasses to top with seafood and top with plenty of sauce with ¼ teaspoon of caviar in the centre. Chill well and serve with slice of lemon or lime.

Higher Mathematics

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I've washed a million dishes
and made a thousand beds,
I've sewn so many hems and seams
I couldn't count the threads,

I've ironed ten thousand napkins
and cooked a million meals,
and cut up vegetables enough
to gird the world with peels.

Yet if you'd gasp, "How dreadful!"
I'd hasten to confess:
"But, oh, the compensations . . .
a BILLION, more or less!"

Aileen L. Fisher

A Friday Column

Bananas Prepared Bermuda Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baked Bananas

Peel and thread desired number of bananas. Replace in skins and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until pulp is softened. Serve with raisin sauce made as follows:

Boil
¾ cup seedless raisins 5 minutes in
¾ cup water, keeping the juice.
Mix
1 cup sugar and
1 teaspoon cornstarch. Add the raisin juice and let boil 10 minutes. Add the raisins, the juice of
1 lemon and
2 tablespoons butter.

These baked bananas are very good to accompany roast beef or chicken.

Banana Pudding

Cut sponge cake into slices, and put alternately into a glass dish a layer of cake and a layer of sliced bananas. Make a custard, and pour over it. Beat the whites of eggs (left over from custard) to a stiff froth, and heap over the whole. (Add about 1 tablespoon sugar gradually to white of eggs before using.)

Effective Backgrounds for Your Tulips

GARDENING

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every gardener doubtless knows by this time that he can wait until snow flies, if he so wishes, in order to put his tulip bulbs into the ground, provided of course that the ground may be dug the requisite five or six inches to receive the bulbs. What tulip lovers usually do not consider is the setting for their blooms. Raymond Moore, of the Cape Playhouse at Dennis, plants his in groups, of seven to eleven bulbs, each group of a different color, and has for a background an old - fashioned crenelated board fence, gray in color to harmonize with his gray shingled house.

Mrs. Frederick Brandenburg, of Braintree, Mass., a prize winner in last spring's tulip contest, offered by a mattress house, probably brought out as stimulating ideas on the best setting for tulips as can be found in garden circles. This mattress company offered to sell anyone 20 mixed tulips for 39 cents and offered many prizes for pictures of the best arrangements. One prize winner bought 60, put them in a hillside bed against some rocks at a corner of her house and gave them ferns and seedling hemlocks a foot high as further background. Mixed in with the tulips she put yellow trolliuses, doranicums, yellow primroses, forgetmenots, anchusa, and iris crestata. The yellows of the first three and the blues of the second three made admirable foils for the red, purple, and yellow tulips. Even if the tulips hadn't blossomed she would have had a superb spring garden with her yellows and blues. As it was she took the third prize of $250 and gave the best possible object lesson to her neighbors on what to plant with tulips.

Out in Utah near the Idaho line is a man who plants his tulips on three dry-farm acres. He argues that if mariposa lilies grow wild in the spring without irrigation you might just as well raise the far more profitable tulips on the same land, sell them on Mother's Day, keep those left over in the village ice house and sell them on Memorial Day. He maintains that we cannot raise enough white carnations to supply the mothers and many must be content with the tulips he sells at very moderate prices, often as low as fifteen cents a dozen.

He, too, has a lesson for us in tulip settings, for anyone who has seen his yellow and purple tulips growing under his flowering apple trees in his back yard has a lesson in flower color combinations that is unmatchable, while his 300,000 tulips in the open field contrast with the snow on the mountainside in unforgettable pictures. They make you think of Holland first, but it is a new Holland with the Wasatch mountains dropped into it.

Thus Dennis, Braintree and Utah all have lessons for us in tulip arrangement, but many of us can with art and ingenuity better even these. Why not pink tulips with phlox divaricata, or with yellow pansies, or with gold alyssum? Or why not let bleeding heart emphasize the note set by pink and white tulips with perhaps just three yellow tulips, not more, to make the white and pink more intense?

F. R. A.

Dear Editor:

Kindly inform me as to how I might get a bush of Pink Radiance Tea Rose from a cutting (branch). B. B., Henry, Illinois.

Do you know the bud or "eye"? Be sure that your cutting has one or more of these eyes, the upper end of your cutting cut just above the top eye, slanting upward in the same direction. These cuttings (6 to 10 inches) emit roots if protected over winter in fine soil outdoors, or in a propagating bed indoors if given gentle bottom-heat. Bury about two-thirds in the soil. It should be remembered that own-root roses are very small and tender for a couple of seasons, some people, indeed, feeling that they are never as strong in the case of the hybrid teas, as the "budded" roses (those grown on roots of the perpetual). I once set out six little own-root roses of Pink Radiance a friend raised from cuttings, and by the third season they bloomed as luxuriantly as some of the commercially grown hybrid teas. Most of the hardy climbers, many of the hybrid perpetuals, rugosas, and species roses are best grown on their own roots. If you can get hold of "How to Grow Roses" by Pyle, McFarland, and Stevens, Chapter II on How to Obtain Roses may interest you. Expert information on all phases of rose growing may be obtained from the American Rose Society. Address Horace MacFarland, Breeze Hill, Harrisburg, Pa. Or you might write your state college of agriculture at Urbana.

Send us your questions—Garden Editor.

A Friday Column

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So why put up with grease? Why put up with all that needless scouring and scrubbing? Spend less time in the kitchen! Change over to Bab-O—as over 2 million women have already done! Buy a can of Bab-O today!

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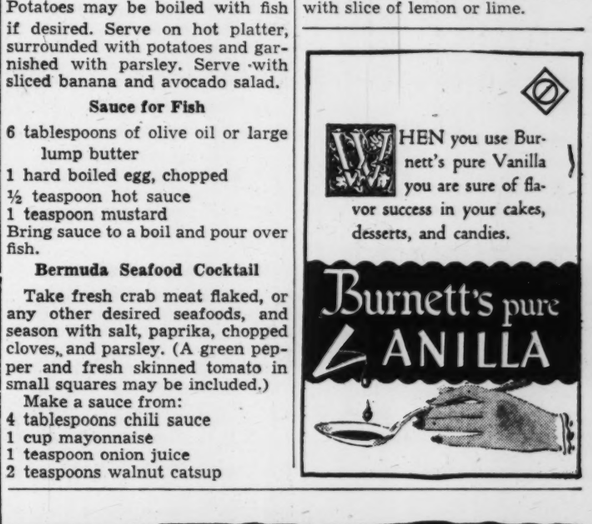

HOME-MADE CRANBERRY SAUCE
1½ cups sugar 2 cups water
1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries
Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil, without stirring, 5 minutes or until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire and allow the sauce to remain in the vessel until cool.
Thrift Note! 1 pound of Eatmor Cranberries makes 2½ pounds of fresh, delicious sauce.

CRANBERRY ORANGE RELISH
1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries
2 oranges 2 cups sugar
Put cranberries through food chopper. Quarter the whole oranges, remove seeds and put through chopper. Mix with cranberries and sugar. Let stand a few hours before serving.
You'll like this fresh relish with chicken—hot or cold—and it's just as good with roasts or chops. Or try it in a colorful jellied salad.
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Baltimore Industries Hum With Orders for Planes and Steel Equipment

Goods Flow Through Port To Supply Needs of Neutrals

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—This city is much closer to Europe than mileage alone would indicate.

Its 127-mile waterfront on the Patapsco, within sight of Chesapeake Bay, has already felt major economic dislocations and realignments as a result of war in Europe. Just outside city limits one of the largest airplane factories in the country is rushing full speed to fill enormous orders from the United States and foreign nations. A steel plant is turning out everything from battleship sides to barbed wire. In another direction a Czechoslovak "refugee" shoe factory is rising.

Glad as Baltimore is to see the wheels of industry turning, it is constantly reminded by its large foreign population that it is, after all, an ill wind which apparently is blowing some good the city's way at the present time.

A few weeks ago 20,000 German Americans gathered in a city park for the thirty-eighth annual celebration of German Day. Much of the conversation was in German and German pastimes were the order of the day. Senator George L. Radcliffe (D) of Maryland commended the "sense of order and industry German descendants have brought to Baltimore." A Maryland University professor pointed to the need for tolerance to minorities when feelings run high as they did in the last war.

A little later Baltimore's Czechoslovaks had their annual outing. They danced and sang as usual, chiefly to a gay Czechoslovakian tune, but mostly they seemed to be thinking of the badges most of the men wore in their lapels. It bore the words, "Czechoslovakia shall be free again" and "Truth will rise again." About 2,000 of the 9,000 Czechs and Slovaks in Baltimore attended.

The large Polish colony is doing what it can for its war-devastated former homeland. Two committees have been formed to raise funds to be transmitted through the Red Cross. This fall and winter there are to be a series of parties and dances to raise money.

Officials of the Baltimore Association of Commerce venture few predictions as to the full effects of the European war on Baltimore's industrial growth. If it is a short war, it will have comparatively little influence. If, on the other hand, it stretches into years, then Baltimore will be busy, for it has the type of plants likely to be called upon to fill war orders.

Like those of many other Americans, Baltimoreans' eyes at present are turned on Congress to find out whether it will repeal the arms embargo, so the Allies may obtain war supplies in this country. But while they are waiting, the factories are not standing still.

Rushing Out Planes

The Glenn L. Martin Company, one of the largest airplane manufacturers in the world, has its Middle River, Md., plant going at top speed to fill $54,000,000 worth of orders now on hand. Of these approximately half are for the United States Government and the balance for foreign nations, chiefly France.

Confident that the embargo will be repealed in a few weeks, the Martin Company is going ahead with production as originally planned. Foreign purchasers will store the completed machines and parts in warehouses in the United States until it becomes legal to ship them abroad.

In the last six months, the Martin Company has increased its force rapidly until today it is employing some 12,000 workers, most of whom commute from Baltimore homes. Eventually the company plans to house 2,500 of them in an $8,000,000 low-cost housing project now being developed in co-operation with the Federal Housing Administration.

Down where the Patapsco meets Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of Baltimore Harbor, the Sparrows' Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company is running full blast. For several months now, it has been setting the pace for the steel industry of the country. Approximately 20,000 men are now at work, making steel plates, sheets, rails, wire, tin plates, and so forth.

Next door, the Shipbuilding Division of Bethlehem Steel is beginning construction of five cargo ships for the United States Maritime Commission. Already on the ways were three large tankers for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and three cargo ships had been ordered for the Seas Shipping Company which operates the Robin Line to South and East Africa.

The new ship construction supplements repair activities of the Maryland Drydock Company and the upper yard of Bethlehem Steel's shipbuilding division which are handling a variety of conversion and routine repair jobs.

These are already busy days for Baltimore shipyards and a general and long war in Europe would mean still more activity.

Two leading manufaeturers of airplane radio parts, Bendix and Westinghouse, have recently established plants in Baltimore to be near Army and Navy headquarters in Washington. Other large plants that would feel the direct effects of a war boom are the American Smelting and Refining Company, copper smelters, and the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, makers of freight cars and parts. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has already begun to recall its employees.

Bata Begins Again

Only partially war-born is a new Baltimore industry that has been attracting attention all over the United States. Jan Bata, former Czechoslovakian shoe king, is transplanting one of his model shoe cities from Europe to the outskirts of Baltimore. With it are coming Czechoslovakian methods and Czechoslovakian instructors, much of the distress of certain American shoe manufacturers and labor unions.

Mr. Bata has bought nearly 2,000 acres of land at Belcamp, Md., on Route 40 to Philadelphia. There he has built the first unit of his shoe factory and there he hopes someday to have 10,000 workers employed and housed in a model town patterned after the community in Zlin, Czechoslovakia, where the Batas had their main plant.

Land for the Maryland factory was acquired five or six years ago, but recent developments abroad have sped the project along. When Germany took over Czechoslovakia, the 25 per cent penalty duties imposed by the United States against Germany became applicable to former Czechoslovakian products and it was no longer profitable to export Bata shoes to this country.

Strangely enough, it was in the United States that Jan Bata first learned many of the lessons that have gone into the building of his famous family's shoe empire. As a young man, he was employed in a Massachusetts shoe factory, but he did not like the cramped quarters where he was forced to live, the difficult task of making ends meet and the lack of opportunity to enjoy the cultural side of life. He decided a worker must fare better than he did. His aim has been "to make cheap shoes and pay workers the highest possible wages."

If Baltimore's port suggests Negroes lolling in the sun, or picturesque oyster boats meandering up from Chesapeake Bay, that impression should be dispelled. Within a few days after the outbreak of hostilities abroad, special services were arranged by port officials. Three special war bulletins were sent to 900 Baltimore export, import, financial and shipping houses.

Lists of Contraband

The Baltimore Association of Commerce published lists of articles to be treated by the belligerents as absolute and conditional contraband, new decrees requiring import licenses and exchange permits, lists of prohibited commodities and trade information on neutral markets.

Canada has long been a principal Baltimore trading area and there were many questions to be answered as to the effect of that country's declaration of war on trade.

Its routine already upset by the outbreak of hostilities and the promulgation of the automatic arms embargo, Baltimore's port is ready for even more far-reaching changes if Congress revises the Neutrality Law, though it is generally agreed that some weeks may elapse before the effect of war orders would be felt. Baltimore manufacturers, dependent on raw materials from nations now at war, have begun to seek neutral or domestic sources of supply. Prices are up and manufacturers are re-examining the home market before deciding whether to run the risk of taking on large export orders.

New Trade Comes to Baltimore

Large supplies are moving from the city to neutral countries which formerly bought in England and Germany. Grain, sugar, and coal have been moved to Argentina, Norway and Denmark. A fleet of fast motorships, withdrawn from the Baltic run, have already been put into service to South America.

Federal, state and city officials are concentrating much attention on the Port of Baltimore these days, because of its vulnerability from an espionage or export violation standpoint. Additional agents have been assigned to inspect all outbound ships. Examinations of ships' holds and cargoes have become twice as severe since the outbreak of the war.

To enforce the Neutrality Law, the U. S. Customs Bureau has issued new regulations for a neutrality oath required of all exporters. Complete manifests and export declarations are required from steamship companies before clearance and the master must subscribe to a special neutrality oath—all in the interest of keeping American arms from reaching European belligerents.

Baltimore has another port that is showing great activity these days—its airport. Seamen trained in the War of 1812 developed the Baltimore Clipper, a fast sailing ship that became famous in the last century. Now silver-winged clipper ships of the air traverse the ocean on schedules that would have been "miracles" to early Baltimoreans.

Two Planes to Bermuda

Each Tuesday and Friday, two planes make the five-hour trip to Bermuda. The Bermuda service has been doubled since the disruption of boat connections with the island.

Indications are that Baltimore will soon lose an important part of its air transport business with the transferal of Pan American Airways' base to New York's new North Beach Airport, scheduled for Jan. 1. After that date, it is understood, Baltimore will be used only as an emergency base for trans-Atlantic and Bermuda travel when the weather is bad in the New York area.

Baltimore business interests are vigorously opposing the change, pointing to the hangar and terminal facilities erected by the city for Pan American's use at a cost of approximately $600,000.

Baltimoreans whose business would be directly affected by embargo repeal are not the only ones directing appeals to Washington these days.

So many letters and petitions for and against embargo repeal were received at the offices of Senators Radcliffe and Millard E. Tydings in Washington that they held a novel open forum in the Senate caucus room the other day, to which all Marylanders were invited.

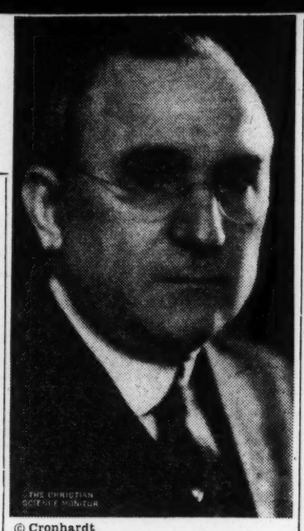
Cheering and at times booing, 300 men and women crowded into the room to present their views to their Senators. A general invitation to the debate was extended through Baltimore newspapers and in joint wires sent by the Senators to leading Maryland organizations and universities.

Marylanders—like most Americans—are agreed they want their Senators to keep the United States out of war in Europe. How that aim can best be accomplished, well—that's another question that Marylanders—like most Americans—are not agreed upon.

Baltimore Association of Commerce

Famous White Steps

Baltimore is proud of its white-stepped houses which in some sections of the city extend for blocks without interruption. They are scrubbed once or twice daily



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Howard W. Jackson
Mayor of Baltimore

Baltimore Meets Opportunity Of Land and Sea Lines of Trade

By Howard W. Jackson
Mayor of Baltimore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—We who are privileged to live in Baltimore are justified, I believe, in feeling that nature has favored us to a marked degree. The location of our city is such that we have been enabled to grow, improve and prosper exceedingly through a combination of natural advantages developed and fostered by the progressive business and cultural interests of our community.

Note the fact that Baltimore is closer to the great Middle West than any other seaboard city, yet its harbor is one of the best and one of the most thriving in the East. The value of our water-borne commerce increased 162.8 per cent during the 25-year period from 1914 to 1937. Baltimore has become the second port in the United States so far as shipping is concerned, and the first port in shipments westward through the Panama Canal.

The geographic advantages which our City possesses would be less significant were it not for the excellent physical facilities for transporting raw materials and manufactured goods. Our city is served by three trunk line railways, supplemented by 40 ship lines and the best of motor and air transportation services.

Statistics are dull, I know, yet it should be pointed out that Baltimore's industrial progress in the past 25 years has resulted in a trebling of the value of manufactured products and a corresponding trebling in the amount of wages paid to workers. Baltimore now is manufacturing approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of goods and commodities each year.

We of Baltimore feel we are favored in that we have no extremes of climate, no devastating storms, no droughts and no floods. Our city is a conservative city of homes, a city of happy people with a magnificent historic heritage.

Our schools, we feel, are among the best in the nation. We are proud of our libraries, our museums, our art galleries. Baltimore is the home of the great Johns Hopkins Hospital and University, as well as being the home of other notable educational institutions.

We can be pardoned, I feel, for taking a vast and enduring satisfaction in our accomplishments thus far—and we can be pardoned, too, for feeling confident that the future will bring even greater progress, expansion and security to our City.

White Step Fame At Highest Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The white front steps of Baltimore, for generations typical of many residential sections of the city and, to travelers, one of Baltimore's distinguishing features, seem to be on their way out.

Not to extinction, of course. Thousands upon thousands of homes here are of the white-front-step variety, and these houses will stand for generations to come. Their owners take a particular pride in keeping the steps a gleaming white, some housewives washing and polishing them as often as twice a day.

But nowadays few, if any, white front step houses are being built in Baltimore. The trend is definitely toward porch-front homes and detached homes, particularly in the suburban sections, where most of the new building is being done. Construction firms, ever responsive to the public's preferences, seem to be aware that their customers want porches, no matter how small.

No other city has white marble steps in anything like the profusion that Baltimore has them,

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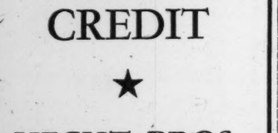
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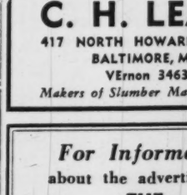
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Art Museum Of Baltimore Has Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—To effectively mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Baltimore Museum of Art, a celebration regarded as unique and highly colorful has just been staged at the museum in connection with an exhibition which is to continue until Nov. 26.

The exhibit comprises art productions of the Italian Renaissance period during the era that the Medici family was dominant in Florence and, indeed, throughout northern Italy. Accordingly, a spectacular pageant staged at the start of the exhibition and to mark the museum's silver anniversary, was based on "The Art of the Medici."

In the museum's big auditorium, for five successive nights, the Medici pageant was presented by costumed groups, many of them members of the city's Little Theater organizations.

The city's art lovers flocked to the show, and among the special guests were Prince Ascanio Colonna, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Princess Colonna, who came with John W. Garrett, former American Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Garrett.

Covered Two Centuries

Two hundred years in the history of the Medici family were enacted in the pageant in a series of six episodes. One of the most elaborate of these portrayed the wedding of Henrietta Maria, daughter of Maria de Medici, and who later became Queen of England as the wife of King Charles I.

Those persons who expressed the belief that the museum's anniversary celebration should have had a more pronounced Maryland background, were reminded that the State was named "Terra Maria," or Maryland, in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria.

Costumes used by the players were designed by Miss Caroline Marsh after prints from the Frick Art Reference Library. Gowns and court dresses were lavish and elaborate. The guards wore iron breastplates and helmets, and the courtiers were garbed in all the distinctive finery of that notable Renaissance age of Italy.

Presented in Pantomime

It was regarded as particularly appropriate that the pageant should headlight the Medici family, partly because of the notable works of art that the Medici era produced and partly because Cosimo de Medici, one of the leaders of the family, was also one of the most noted art patrons of all time.

Each of the episodes was staged in pantomime, against backgrounds especially designed for the show. Special music of the renaissance period—some of it written by members of the Medici family, especially Lorenzo de Medici, but adapted into a complete score by Franz Bornschein, of Baltimore—was played during presentation of pavane and galliard dances by groups of young Baltimoreans in the costumes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The pageant was only part of the Medici show, however. Well aware that the primary function of an art museum is to exhibit and attract public attention to art objects on exhibition, the museum officials had arranged an impressive display of productions of the Medici period. Thsee objects—paintings and sculpture—occupied eight galleries and a large court and have been viewed by thousands since the show opened.

One gallery displayed art productions of the renaissance generally. Another stressed the art productions of Florence, where the Medici lived and where they did so much to foster artistic endeavor by the geniuses of their time. Other galleries displayed exhibits dealing with Medici family history, the architecture of the Medici era, and other painting and sculpture.

First Known of Its Kind

Never, so far as members of the museum's staff can recall, has an American museum presented an exhibition and a pageant similar to this one.

The museum thus in marking its twenty-fifth anniversary started out in an exceedingly modest way. Back in 1911 or 1912, the only art museum in Baltimore was the Walters Art Gallery, a notable collection, but privately owned and open to the public only at limited times and through the generosity of its owner, Henry Walters. It might be remarked parenthetically that Mr. Walters in his will bequeathed his museum to the city, and that today the Walters Gallery and the Art Museum, supplementing the work of one another, constitute a powerful force for art education in Baltimore.

But in 1912, the need for a public art gallery, open at all times, was apparent. A small group of art lovers joined forces to establish one, and after two years had received pledges of financial support totaling $50,000. The Baltimore Museum of Art then was incorporated in 1914. Mr. Walters was one of the original incorporators, and another was Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, who later left her $2,000,000 art collection to the museum.

The World War forced postponement of the museum's activities, and for several years it existed "on paper," with neither building or art objects to exhibit.

Resumed After the War

After the war, activity of the museum's sponsors was resumed, and in 1922 Dr. Mary Carey Thomas offered the use of a house she owned at 101 West Monument Street, within the shadow of the Washington Monument, as a temporary museum. The offer was accepted. Many Baltimoreans lent paintings, sculpture, and other art objects for display. On Washington's birthday, 1923, the museum opened its doors to the public.

It was immediately evident that the building was inadequate for the crowds that flocked to view the exhibits. Spurred by the public interest, the museum's directors began a campaign for a million-dollar municipal loan to erect a museum building. The drive was a great success; the voters in a referendum approved the project and in 1927 the cornerstone was laid.

Site of the new museum is in Wyman Park, in the exclusive northern section of the city adjoining the grounds of the Johns Hopkins University. It was designed by John Russell Pope, distinguished New York architect, and was opened to the public on April 28, 1929.

Since its establishment the museum has had three directors. The first was Meyric Rogers, who served for two years. Next was R. J. McKinney, who resigned about two years ago to become head of the art museum in Los Angeles, Calif. Third to head the museum is Leslie Cheek, Jr., formerly head of the Fine Arts Department of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., whose first major undertaking as director of the Baltimore Museum is the Medici show.

In 25 years the museum has grown almost unbelievably. Even as recently as 10 years ago, when the new million-dollar building was opened to the public, the museum owned a very meager art collection, valued, at best, at about $75,000. Today the museum's collections are valued at about $4,000,000.

Baltimore Association of Commerce

Skyline of Downtown Baltimore

With War Memorial in right foreground and the City Hall directly behind it. A panorama of business buildings appears in the background.

Black Presents $25,000 As 'Surprise' to Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Gift of $25,000, with no restrictions, to the Enoch Pratt free library by Harry C. Black, Baltimore financier, has led library officials to hope that it may inspire other persons to make gifts to the institution.

Mr. Black's action was a "delightful surprise," Dr. Joseph L. Wheeler, head of the Pratt Library, said. In transmitting the gift Mr. Black wrote:

"This money may be used for the purchase of new books or in any way, or ways, that may be deemed wise and helpful."

Dr. Wheeler said the gift would enable the library to serve the community better, and added that it was "the largest the library has ever received since the original gift of Enoch Pratt some 57 years ago."

Proceeds from Mr. Pratt's original gift, augmented by appropriations by the City, are used for maintaining the library. Nine years ago the City's appropriation of $90,000 annually for the purchase of books was cut to $70,000, and this, Dr. Wheeler contends, is inadequate for a City the size of Baltimore. Accordingly, he said, he is hopeful that private citizens will make gifts, like that of Mr. Black, from time to time, in order that essential services of the library may not be impaired.

Approximately 300,000 persons use the library yearly, about 20 per cent of them seeking books which the library does not possess. Dr. Wheeler said part of Mr. Black's gift will be used to purchase books much in demand, but which the library's funds have not been sufficient to purchase.

Three years ago Mr. Black made a $50,000 unrestricted gift to the Johns Hopkins University, and later he made a similar unrestricted $25,000 gift to Peabody Institute.

Baltimore Fund Seeks $1,150,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Goal of Baltimore's community fund drive this autumn has been set at approximately $1,150,000 by the committee in charge, it has been announced by W. W. Lanahan, general chairman.

The fund, an agency similar to the community chests of other Cities, stages a campaign once a year to raise funds for maintaining about 33 welfare organizations which pool their resources for the autumn appeal. The $1,150,000 sought this year is $27,000 less than the total sought last year.

During each campaign it is customary for the principal business concerns of the City to lend one or more of their executives to aid in directing the fund drive. This procedure will be followed, as usual, this year.

Historical Society Has New Librarian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—For the first time in many years, the Maryland Historical Society, repository of countless valuable documents, records, portraits, maps and relics of past generations, has a new full-time librarian whose principal work will be to aid students in their researches into the early days of the State.

The librarian is Raphael Semmes, a Maryland historian of note an attorney and formerly a teacher. He is author of "Captains and Mariners of Early Maryland," "Crime and Punishment in Early Maryland" and of many magazine articles.

Stream Valley Tract in City Advised for Baltimore Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Although Baltimore is generally regarded as a peaceable and decidedly conservative city, its citizens—some of them, at least—are up in arms over the location of a new public park.

Ordinarily, the creation of a new park would excite only nominal interest and little discussion. In the past, parks have been acquired with public funds, and nobody seemed particularly interested. Now comes a project for buying park land with funds bequeathed to the city, and everyone in town has a definite opinion as to where the money should be spent.

The issue had its beginning when the will of J. Wilson Leakin, an attorney, was read. Mr. Leakin left several down-town buildings to the city, these buildings to be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of land to be transformed into a park and known as the Leakin Memorial Park.

That was in 1922. The city did not immediately sell the property; in fact, with handsome rentals coming in monthly from the houses and with no immediate need for new parks, there was no public demand that the buildings, valued at about $200,000, be sold.

Then came the economic depression, and the buildings could not be sold for their former value. The city continued to keep them, collecting rents meanwhile and maintaining a special fund where all proceeds from them were segregated. The rental money, plus interest, finally reached a sum almost equal to the original value of the buildings.

Finally, not long ago, the city sold the buildings. When the purchase price was added to the rental money and the interest, the city had a fund of $360,000 for buying land for the Leakin Memorial Park.

Then came up the question of where the park should be. Virtually every City Councilman tried to get the new park for his bailiwick. Civic organizations demanded the park for the localities they represented. There was some public demand that the park be located in congested areas, where children needed play spaces.

City officials declared that to do this it would be necessary to demolish many buildings and that the sum in hand would be inadequate for such an enterprise.

Then suggestions were made that the money be used for building small playgrounds in various sections of the city. The courts ruled that could not be done; that Mr. Leakin had specified that his money should be used for creating one park to bear his name.

A committee, named by Mayor Howard W. Jackson, finally entered the discussion by making a survey of available lands about the city and selecting a tract in the Western suburbs in an area known as Dead Run Valley for the new park. This was in accordance with the so-called Olmstead plan of park development for Baltimore whereby property in stream valleys in suburban areas, not readily available for development as home sites, should be acquired for park land.

There were many protests at the committee's selection of the Dead Run Valley site, but it appears probable now that this location will be the one in which the park is finally located. The valley is within the city limits, and is notable for its rustic beauty. City officials say it can be developed as a park at low cost.

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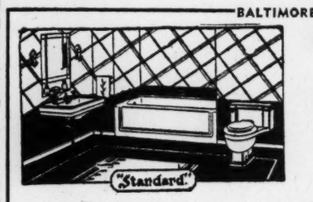

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The Home Forum

In Appreciation

I WAS FLEEING the temporary world, the too temporary world I mean, for even four thousand years is but a span in history. The Museum of Fine Arts was a haven suddenly. It had not been quite that before—a retreat for study, yes, a source for material, a place for stimulating research, and even a region for adventure into unknown realms of thought; but only now did it present itself as a definite refuge.

The Japanese, I believe, have an expression equivalent to the "temporary world," and distinguish one world from another in their painting. I was running from the noise of the street, the cries of the newsboys, the shouting headlines of the papers, the confused babbling over lunch counters and across restaurant tables, the radio and its high-pressure announcers. Once again Europe was plunged into the insanity of war. Everywhere was a sense of panic, of futility and brief, profitless activity; except, it seemed, that morning, within the walls of the Museum.

* * *

As I mounted the shallow steps, I thought of the restoration work going on beneath me, in the cellars where the public never penetrates. I had spent many a fascinated hour there, watching the hieroglyphic tales of Cheops' day rewrite themselves, as delicately clean-cut as when carved first into the limestone; I had seen, under the skilled hands of the chemist and archaeologist, the disintegration of ages annulled as a silver vessel, seventeen hundred years old, released from its imprisoning encrustation of verdigris, resumed its original beauty of form. Men who thought of years by the thousand and of activity as "time's fell hand" made ineffectual were quietly pursuing their work in those cellars.

* * *

When Louisa that morning had signed up for service counting bandages and prepared to abandon a post which had entailed skillful work on rare manuscripts, she had waved a helpless hand toward a Shakespeare folio and said: "Even that doesn't seem to matter now." But I had felt that she was wrong, that we were caught in the emotionalism of the temporary world; that her valuable contribution to bibliography and literature did matter, that her work would survive when the names of the war makers were trodden into the dust of statistical history; that nothing should be done to interfere with the preservation of the world's art treasures.

I thought of Rupert Brooke and of a promising poetic career cut short; of how the works of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Keats, and Shelley would live on through centuries to come and, having already survived numerous outbreaks of hostility, would endure through the present and any future conflicts. When the causes of war are forgotten, art and literature will be needed.

* * *

The halls of the Museum were calm. All countries were represented. The marble statue of a Greek boy, the Flemish portrait, the T'ang pottery horse, the Sung painting of bamboos in a veil of mist, Renoir's picture of the village festival in France, a pair of Attic bronzes, an Etruscan vase, were more than a collection of treasures. They furnished an atmosphere of thinking, surmounting all race barriers, all national divisions, all obstacles of language. They represented the liberal attitude of the director and his associates; and of that small, generous group of individuals who contribute the money to buy such treasures, to pay the staff salaries, to furnish suitable accommodation, and to defray the expenses of heating and lighting and restoration.

It had been, I recalled, during a particularly provocative period of Japanese aggression in Manchuria that the Museum had held its special exhibition of Japanese screens. The immunity from the epidemic of hating, that was sweeping the outside world into all manner of spasmodic and fruitless boycotting, had been a comforting reassurance of stability, of nonpartisan and nonpolitical interest in the world's art. Not one of the persons responsible for the exhibition, planned months in advance, doubtless, had apparently asked the question whether a nation were in a status of popular approval or of condemnation. Art was art, in any period, and in any country. The same had been true in connection with the display of paintings from German galleries. Startling new offenses of Nazi origin had no effect upon the plans for showing German painting. Dictators may endeavor to manipulate museums for purposes of propaganda, but such misuse of cultural institutions does not exist in the United States. I drew great comfort from the evidence of that sanity which welcomes all beauty, all effort to interpret truth.

* * *

It was necessary to return to the world that deals in impermanencies, a world I would not seek to escape for long, since it needs my contribution; but I was more grateful than ever before to those who have made the art museum available, to those of bygone generations and of today who have devoted their property, time, and energy to something which must remain superior to petty divisions of race and nation and religion which bring discord into the world.

PEARL STRACHAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Philip Gendreau, New York

"EXPECTANCY"

Evergreens

Evergreens.
Like the beasts and birds,
Must have had a sea-ancestry.

Ocean depths
Are memories in their green boughs;
And they are at home with white scarves
Of snow on their many shoulders,
Remembering sea-foam.

Evergreens and wind
Have been echoing the far oceans
Ever since these dense trees, breaker-like,
Splashed over the gray rocks, came to stay.

ISRAEL NEWMAN

Making an African Paradise

THEN I HAPPENED to pass close to a window and forgot Aggeness, for at the far end of a cypress avenue was a sheet of purest sapphire—the lake of Shiwa Ngandu.

Over breakfast I said, "The house is Italy or Spain: the view is Africa. How did you do it?"

They said simply, "We made it."

From the ant-hills which abounded in the bush they had dug red clay, fashioned it into bricks, dried these in the sun and then stacked them into kilns for firing. The white clay beds down by the Manshia river had provided the material for tiles. The trees had given the wood which the carpenters had used for rafters, panelling and furniture. Everything in that large house, bar cement, glass, curtains, bedding, and a few minor oddments, came from the estate and was the workmanship of the Bemba.

"But the architecture, the planning?" I said.

"Well, we just planned it ourselves."

Very dimly I began to realise one thousandth part of the energy and courage required to form a self-supporting community in a remote part of Africa peopled by a raw and formerly fighting tribe. The nearest railhead was at Broken Hill, some four hundred miles away, and between it and Shiwa squirmed an extraordinary track euphemistically known as the "Great North Road" along which a lorry manned by a white driver . . . jolted, or did not jolt according to the weather, about once a fortnight. Freights were terrific, as was but natural, and the petrol which came from Abercorn at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika cost five shillings a gallon. Certainly there was Mpika, only sixty-five miles away, from which place came food for the mind in the shape of air-mail, but what about food for the body?

I knew the answer before they told me. "All home-grown."

They had their own sheep, cattle, dairy, fowls, vegetables, grains and fruits, and a native hunter to shoot the game. "We'll show you everything," they promised, "but first come and see the view from the loggia."

The loggia was built above my room, but in its deep-arched windows there was no glass. I sat on a wide sill and stared out at the valley which sloped gently to a lake no longer sapphire but turquoise against the dark hills which sheltered it from the east. Orange groves and lime groves of a rich green spattered with gold; soft bluish blurs that were eucalyptus plantations; little groups of brown mushrooms that were native villages; and just below me the bright mosaic that was the garden. Towards me, along an avenue of jacaranda trees, walked several Bemba women, some with babies slung on their backs, all with baskets of grain on their heads. They had the superb carriage of the African, and as they laughed and chattered together the sun shone full on their gay print dresses, their smooth black faces, their slim waving arms. On the terrace a small boy squatted beside a big drum, placed his hands palm downwards and began to beat it, first softly, then with a rhythmic thud-thud which echoed in the far hills.

I left the window reluctantly. These two who were my hosts had not made a self-supporting community: they had created paradise.—From "The Lake of the Royal Crocodiles," by EILEEN BIGLAND. (New York: Macmillan.)

Spinning and Weaving Are Still Practical Arts

WE BELIEVE we have found the answer to the question, "Where do the hooked rugs come from?" They come from the Chaleur shore. We saw thousands of them, draped over picket fences, hung on porch railings, stretched on wooden horses, between Dalhousie and Shippigan. Almost every farmhouse and fisherman's cottage has a display of the good wife's handiwork. They are neatly made, fine of stitch, and as colorful as Joseph's coat. They are hooked in floral designs and geometric patterns and some of the more elaborate essay landscapes and seascapes. But the masterpiece of intricacy and humor—though we felt that art had been misdirected—was a floor-size rug showing Jiggs, of the cartoons, adrift on a raft, a red undershirt flapping from the improvised mast. . . . This we saw, in what is reputed to be the longest village in Canada, the town of Caraquet, seventeen miles from tip to tip of its one main street.

Somewhere along the length of Caraquet we stopped to call on Madame Blanchard. She is typical of—no, she excels the typical French Canadian woman in her ability to spin and weave. These are still practical arts in northern New Brunswick, as they were when the only cloth available was made in the home or imported, at great expense, from France. Many is the farm-house where the loom, sometimes an heirloom two hundred and fifty years old, is kept constantly rigged so that the busy housewife may devote odd moments of leisure to plying her shuttle, adding an inch or two at a time to the growing length of cloth.

Madame Blanchard prefers to weave linen, table-runners, doilies, napkins, towels of a fineness and durability that should keep them in service for a generation or longer. Just any old linen thread does not suit Madame Blanchard. She is a craftsman who understands and takes scrupulous pride in every operation from growing the flax to final hemming.

We saw her card and teazel the flax, grading and cleaning it of coarse fibers and impurities. With deft fingers she drew it from a distaff and spun it on a wheel. It is marvelous thread, smooth and fine and of constant weight. She winds her bobbin quills with another wheel, so old and polished from use it seems to gleam with satisfaction, to have an inherent skill that it has acquired from generations of association with clever fingers. When she weaves, her shuttle fairly skims back and forth between its sheds and the old loom beams creak in a primitive rhythm as she walks upon the treadles.

Madame Blanchard works with amazing speed, but then, spinning and weaving have become her business and she devotes most of her time to it. She told us she would be busy for the next six months completing the orders she had on hand, mostly from Canadian and American tourists. Madame Blanchard is, indeed "making better mouse-traps." A household industry of a generation ago has become successful commercial craftsmanship.—From "In New Brunswick We'll Find It," by LOWELL THOMAS and REX BARTON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE AVERAGE PERSON, social and economic security seems to be inherent in and limited to an accumulation of material things. Thus, in the so-called heyday of youthful vigor, mortals feverishly toil to establish an income for the proverbial "rainy day." Likewise nations, following the line of human calculations, endeavor to stabilize their supply of raw materials, and to expand export trade to ensure national economic and social balance.

Isaiah's prophetic words concerning the coming of the Christ emphasize the futility of mortal efforts to find security or wealth in matter (Isaiah 55:2, 3): "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? . . . Incline your ear, and come unto me: hear, and your soul shall live." Christ Jesus' compassionate words (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," further shift the emphasis from material possessions to spiritual truth as the only enduring substance.

In consonance with these profound statements from Holy Writ, Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay;" and further, "Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance."

To the weary heart, buffeted by the discouraging testimony of material sense, Christian Science brings a comforting message of hope. It shows how the great truths of being are available to solve our everyday problems, whether the difficulty be that of lost health, lost ambition, or the seemingly very stern business of making a living. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:32), "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things;" and Christian Science shows that, today as yesterday, God supplies them. God —Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love—is the source of all true energy, intelligence, perfection, patience, initiative, wisdom, protection; and He forever supplies these divine qualities to man as His beloved son. Spiritual ideas, which the Father supplies, are indispensable in all our business contacts, and therefore constitute basic wealth—the true foundation of social and economic security.

Surely, no one will deny that the good and intelligent in human experience proceed from and bear witness to infinite intelligence, the one divine Mind. Once glimpsed, Mind's ideas can be comprehended and applied in business activities, in the writing of a book, in the painting of a beautiful picture. Divine ideas are infinite and omnipresent. Available to the humble seeker, they dispel ignorance and fear, and enable him to employ his God-given talents intelligently, and thus to find his need supplied. Clearly, social and economic security is dependent upon the wealth of spiritual ideas.

Since Mind's ideas are spiritual, they must be spiritually discerned. Through persistent and consistent right thinking one recognizes man's eternal unity with his true source, Mind, God. Claiming his true identity as the son of God, one naturally accepts and utilizes his divinely bestowed dominion, which enables him to meet and master error with intelligent assurance. Obviously, the attainment of security is a spiritually mental activity, in which the individual puts off the old man, with his mortal concepts, and puts on the new man, created after God's own likeness.

Dimly discerning the ideas of Mind, mankind fashions things after its own vague conclusions, confusing material things with spiritual ideas. Human inventions represent material concepts. Spiritual ideas are not touched by the fleeting concepts of mortal mind. True wealth is not affected by the fluctuations of the stock market. Held in their orbit of usefulness by divine Principle, and obedient to Mind, spiritual ideas dispel the shadows of lack and reveal substance as Spirit, Truth.

Mortal strivings, observable in mankind's efforts to acquire and retain what is believed to constitute the foundation and substance of life, are not peculiar to this mechanized era. Each succeeding generation has wrestled with the problem of supply and furnished its own concept of antidote or curative. Though differing in detail, the various efforts to benefit humanity have proceeded from a material standpoint, with the result that mortals are beginning to see that materiality does not and cannot establish social and economic security.

Christian Science comes to the weary searcher, yearning for a fuller sense of God's beneficence, and teaches him how to reshape his concept of security to conform to Truth. It shows mankind how to reject the discordant beliefs of greed, ignorance, and fear, and quietly to listen for the ideas of divine Mind which dispel the shadows. Thus Christian Science is the coming anew of the gospel of Life, so much needed in these times. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 442), "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually." Truly, mankind's problem is to learn how to live in unity with God, how to discern and utilize the ideas of perfect Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Nodrošinātība

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakuslejā angļu teksts)

CAURMĒRA CILVĒKAM sociala un saimnieciska nodrošinātība šķiet pastāvam un aprobežojamies materialu lietu uzkrāšanā. Tā mirstīgie savas jaunības spara tā sauktajā ziedu laikā drudžaini strādā, lai sagādātu līdzekļus tā dēvētai "nebaltai dienai." Līdzīgi arī nācijas, sekodamas cilvēciskiem aprēķiniem, cenšas nostabilizēt savus izejvielu krājumus un paplašināt eksporta tirdzniecību, lai nodrošinātu nacionalu, saimniecisku un socialu līdzsvaru.

Ezaijas pravietiskie vārdi attiecībā uz Kristus atnākšanu it sevišķi uzsver mirstīgo pūļu veltīgumu, atrast nodrošinātību un bagātību materijā (Ezaija 55:2, 3): "Kāpēc jūs naudu nosverat par to, kas maize nav, un savu peļņu par to, no kā nevar paēst? . . . Griežat šurp savu ausi un nāciet pie manis, klausait, tad jūsu dvēsele dzīvos." Kristus Jēzus līdzcietīgie vārdi (Mat. 6:33), "Dzenaties papriekšu pēc Dieva valstības un pēc viņa taisnības, tad jums visas šās lietas taps piemestas," pamudina likt svaru nevis uz materialiem īpašumiem, bet uz garīgo patiesību kā uz vienīgo pastāvošo substanci.

Saskaņā ar šiem izsmeļošiem paskaidrojumiem no Svētiem rakstiem, Mary Baker Eddy raksta Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 468. lpp.): "Substance ir tas, kas ir mūžīgs un kas nav padots nesaskaņai un iznīcībai," un tālāk, "Gars, Prāta sinonims, Dvēsele jeb Dievs, ir vienīgā īstā substance."

Nogurušai, materialo jutekļu nospiedošās liecības satriektai sirdij Kristīgā Zinātne nes cerības prieka vēsti. Tā rāda, kā esamības lielās patiesības pielietojamas mūsu ikdienas problemu atrisināšanā, vienalga, vai grūtības pastāvētu veselības zaudējumā, cenšanās trūkumā vai šķietami tik nopietna darba zaudējumā, kāds ir iztikas sagādāšana. Kristus Jēzus sacīja (Mat. 6:32): "Jūsu debesu Tēvs zina, ka jums visa tā vajaga," un Kristīgā Zinātne rāda, ka šodien tāpat kā vakar Dievs to apgādā. Dievs—Princips, Prāts, Dvēsele, Gars, Dzīvība, Patiesība, Mīlestība —ir visas patiesas energijas, inteligences, pilnības, pacietības, iniciatīvas, gudrības un aizsardzības avots. Un Viņš mūžīgi apgādā cilvēku kā savu mīļoto dēlu ar šīm dievišķīgām īpašībām. Garīgas idejas, ar kādām Tēvs apgādā, ir nepieciešamas visās mūsu darba attiecībās, un tādēļ tās sastāda pamata bagātību—patieso socialas un saimnieciskas nodrošinātības pamatu.

Neviens, bez šaubām, nenoliegs, ka labais un inteligentais cilvēcīgā piedzīvojumā izceļas no bezgalīgās inteligences, tā viena dievišķīgā Prāta, un liecina par to. Prāta idejas, reiz uztvertas, var tikt saprastas un pielietotas kā veikalnieciskos pasākumos, tā grāmatas sarakstīšanā un skaistas ainavas gleznošanā. Dievišķīgās idejas ir bezgalīgas un visurklātesošas. Pieejamas pazemīgajam meklētājam, tās izklīdina nezināšanu un bailes un dod viņam spēju prātīgi likt lietā savas Dieva-dotās dāvanas, lai tādejādi atrastu, ka viņa vajadzība ir apmierināta. Tā ir skaidrs, ka sociala un saimnieciska nodrošinātība ir atkarīga no garīgo ideju bagātības.

Tā kā Prāta idejas ir garīgas, tās garīgi arī uztveramas. Neatlaidīgā un pastāvīgā pareizā domāšanā cilvēks atzīst cilvēka mūžīgo vienību ar tā patieso avotu, Prātu, Dievu. Pastāvot uz savu patieso identitati kā Dieva dēlu, cilvēks dabīgi atzīst un izmanto savu dievišķīgi piešķirto varu, kas tam dod spēju ar inteligentu pārliecību stāties pretīm maldam un to savaldīt. Kā redzams, nodrošinātības sasniegšana pastāv garīgi mentalā darbībā, kurā cilvēks noliek veco cilvēku ar tā mirstīgiem jēdzieniem un apvelk jauno cilvēku pēc Dieva paša līdzības.

Neskaidri nojauzdama Prāta idejas, cilvēce darina lietas pēc saviem nenoteiktiem slēdzieniem, sajaucot materialas lietas ar garīgām idejām. Cilvēciskie izgudrojumi reprezentē materialus jēdzienus. Garīgas idejas ir mirstīgā prāta iznīcīgo jēdzienu neskārtas. Patieso bagātību neietekmē svārstības fondu biržā. Garīgās idejas, ko dievišķīgais Princips uztur to lietderības orbitā un kas paklausīgas Prātam, izklīdina trūkuma ēnas un atklāj, ka substance ir Gars, Patiesība.

Mirstīgās pūles, kas novērojamas cilvēces centienos iegūt un paturēt, ko tā uzskata kā dzīvības pamatu un substanci, raksturīgas ne tikai šim mechanizetam laikmetam. Katra sekojošā paaudze ir cīnījusies ar apgādības problemu un nobidinājusi pati savu jēdzienu par pretlīdzekli jeb dziedināšanas līdzekli. Lai gan savā starpā nedaudz atšķiroties, visi dažādie centieni darīt labu cilvēcei izgājuši no materiālā redzes viedokļa, ar to iznākumu, ka mirstīgie sāk redzēt, ka materialisms nenodibina un nevar nodibināt socialu un samnieciskou nodrošinātību.

Kristīgā Zinātne nāk pie nogurušā meklētāja, kas ilgojas pēc pilnīgākas uztveres par Dieva labdarību, un māca viņam, kā pārveidot savu nodrošinātības jēdzienu, lai to saskaņotu ar Patiesību. Tā rāda cilvēcei, kā atmest nesaskanīgos mantkārības, nezināšanas un baiļu ticējumus un kā klusi klausīties dievišķīgā Prāta idejās, kas aizdzen šis ēnas. Tā Kristīgā Zinātne ir šais laikos tik ļoti vajadzīgā Dzīvības evangelija atkalatnākšana. Mrs. Eddy raksta (Science and Health, 442, lpp.): "Kristus, Patiesība, dod mirstīgiem laicīgo barību un apgērbu, kamēr materialais, idealā pārveidots, pazūd, un cilvēks tiek garīgi apgērbts un paēdināts." Patiesi, cilvēces problema ir mācīties, kā dzīvot vienībā ar Dievu, kā uztvert un pielietot pilnīgā Prāta idejas.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

End of Season

Upon the empty sands the slow waves reach
Rolling old silence home along the beach.

The gulls cry unmolested. Hooded-eyed,
Gray cottages look out across the tide

With no sound left to hurl, or human hand
To turn the thin persistence of the sand.

CHARLES MALAM

Rest at the Summit

We pull the blanket close against the chin;
The summit air is cool and very thin
And almost edged with frost; we hear the beat
Of the wood's heart against our own, the sweet
Fragrance of balsam is completely ours;
Our lips touch mist, we mark the midnight showers
Through which the steel of stars gleams and is gone.
We pull the blanket close and are alone
With a rough boulder crooked against our back,
Blocking the downward track.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1939

Only $1,000! Fine Farm For Summer Home

This is only one of the alluring propositions to be found over beauty spots of New England.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Who wants a summer home with 18 acres and a superb mountain view for only $1,000?" is the Fall prelude to an all-New England symphony of real estate brokers converting the abandoned farm from a serious economic problem into a golden opportunity for city families seeking a refuge of their own "in the country."

The $1,000 farm in question rests on a hilltop in the vicinity of Mt. Kearsarge, Andover, N. H., only the prelude, inviting as it sounds, fails to do the property full justice. Thrown in with 18 acres and bungalow-type farmhouse of seven rooms are four henhouses, an additional summer cottage, and a grove of fruit trees, located on a good, country road, one-half a mile from the main highway and bus service, two miles from the village and railroad, and only $500 down will take it.

Summer homes of similar value, outlook and seclusion can be bought by the hundreds on similar terms throughout New England. And Fall is not a bad time to look for them, since owners are cutting prices in order to get rid of the properties before the snow flies. A motor trip through the autumn foliage provides the amazing panorama of this spectacular Yankee transition from farming to recreation, seen in the hundreds of "for sale" signs dotting the rural landscape.

Price Slashed

Price has been slashed this season, for instance, upon one cozy, five-room cottage, three on the first floor, with 1½ acres of land, some large pines, electricity, woodshed and garage, near Exeter, N. H., 56 miles from Boston. Cut is from $1,000 to $700. As a rule, it is difficult to find summer homes for less than $1,000 excepting in the Fall when prices are reduced. But there are always hundreds of them during this particular transitional era selling for $1,000 to $3,000.

Recently returned from a 1,000-mile tour of New England farm districts, this columnist has been besieged with letters from as far away as Tokyo, Japan, seeking information on "where to buy a summer home" and "how much to expect to pay for one" among the verdant hills or along the placid streams of Yankeeland. The Tokyo correspondent said that he would have the summers off from his position in Japan and he could think of no better place to stay "than in my own summer place perched on one of New England's rolling hills."

The magnitude of the farm-to-recreation transition is indicated in a single advertisement of one Northampton, Mass., agency having 486 abandoned farms for sale "in western Massachusetts alone."

Alluring is the call of these New England hills even under their traditional cloaks of winter snow. The Northampton broker speaks of "serene, quiet retreats that look out on purple mountains, the lush countryside and the silver green Connecticut River."

In New Hampshire

But let's step into those hills for a moment, say up in New Hampshire where, within a 20-mile area around the Ossipees, Conway and beautiful Chocorua are one-man cabins, colonial mansions, story-and-a-half old cottages and summer estates ranging in price from $800 to $50,000. They differ in many respects, price, outlook and size, but one can usually count on all of them having a mountain view, upland fields and woodlands, old apple trees or sugar maples, lilacs and wild roses clinging to old stone walls and there may be wide floor boards, old hardware, penknife carvings and a central chimney with Dutch oven and a fireplace in every room.

Here's what you get for $2,500 . . . recently repossessed by bank: 185-acre farm, 45 acres in tillage, balance in pastures and woodlands, 100 sugar maples and sugar house, well water, high elevation, 13-room house with five fireplaces, shed, garage and 75 by 40-foot barn. A $7,000 offer was refused a few years ago, the broker states.

Or take a $2,200 place near Keene, N. H., advertised as follows: 25 acres, brook, private fishing pond, private electric plant, 1½-story Cape Cod cottage of 11 rooms, running spring water, barn 40 by 60 feet, equipped for 900 hens, ice house, woodshed and gravel bank, revenues from which more than pay the taxes.

Vermont Homes

To Vermont for summer living go many of the nation's outstanding industrialists, authors, artists and politicians, among them Sinclair Lewis, Dorothy Canfield, Dorothy Thompson, radio commentator, Prof. George K. Cherrie, exploring companion of Theodore Roosevelt, Robert L. Macneil, chief of the Clan Macneil, Clifton Sherman, former editor of the Hartford Times; Charles N. Andrews, author and Pulitzer prize winner in 1935; George P. Day, Treasurer of Yale University; Hans Barth, concert pianist, and hundreds of others. Most of them have purchased old farmhouses for remodeling.

Typical home for sale in Vermont is this one in Lincoln for $2,800: "100-acre farm on good road, 1½ miles from village, 10-room house, garage, woodshed, barn, tieups for 25 cattle, 40 acres in tillage, 40 in pasture, 20 in woodlands, spring water, half-a-mile from power line, superb view. Or will sell house and a few acres for considerably less."

Or how about Bennington, Vt., where $2,500 will buy a 200-acre farm, Cape Cod cottage in good condition with eight rooms, fine view, in location where many other farms have been purchased and remodeled by summer residents.

For $10,000 the would-be summer home owner can all but buy a village. For instance, near Newport, N. H., is a 260-acre estate, developed some 50 years ago by Austin Corbin, New York financier and founder of Corbin Park. Land has frontage on Sugar River, main house of 25 rooms with numerous farm buildings.

As for the family with $50,000 to spend for summer living, the real estate broker is all but ready to say, with a sweep of his hand that takes in everything between the East and West horizons: "It's yours. Or let's see, there's Lake Champlain or maybe the State House in Montpelier. Or if it isn't asking too much, how about a couple of good mountain ranges?"

From Farms to Summer Homes—A Yankee Transition

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3

4

By a Staff Photographer

A Few Attractive Propositions in New England

(1) The Glen Grout Farm of 520 acres for sale in Kirby, Vt.

(2) 100 acres and seven-room farmhouse with view of Ossipee Mountains for $2,000.

(3) Six rooms, three acres of woodlands, mountain vista in Sandwich, N. H., for $2,500.

(4) Improved type of summer home with 100 acres, eight-room house originally built in 1805, restored with all old features retained, $12,000. Superb view of mountains.

Food Bargains Are Plentiful In Markets of Greater Boston

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Bargains in foodstuffs, to delight the hearts of housewives, abound in the market places of Greater Boston today. Meats are lower, vegetables are plentiful and reasonably priced, seafood is steady, and Florida oranges and grapefruit are arriving in quantities. New England apples are plentiful and squash is unusually abundant, of excellent qualty and low in price.

But all items are not dropping in price. Cream, for instance is to cost two cents more a half-pint, beginning Sunday, in accordance with a ruling by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board. Cream delivered at the door in the Boston area will be 19 cents. The same quality that is sold over the counter in stores will be 17 cents. Throughout the rest of the State the rate at the door will be 20 cents and at the store 19 cents.

For those who want luxuries, game is available in the big markets, at high prices. Venison steaks are $1 a pound and cuts for roasting range from 75 to 90 cents a pound. Fresh mallard ducks are $3.25 a pair in some Faneuil Hall stalls. Pheasants range from $3.15 to $3.50 a brace and partridge are $2.15.

Winter squash — Hubbard and Turban—is so plentiful that prices are low, and the division of markets of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture is sponsoring efforts to develop an "eat-squash week," along lines of National Apple Week that starts Oct. 30.

Blue Hubbard squash for one cent a pound is the sensationally low price that buyers found in some large independent stores today.

In meats, beef is lower. Cuts like sirloin strips that formerly brought 70 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall stalls now sell at 60 cents. Sirloin tips for roasting are down a dime to 50 cents. Porterhouse steaks from heavy steer beef are 60 cents from the former level of 70 to 75 cents. Rib roast in chain stores is marked 25 cents a pound, boneless pot roast is as low as 19 cents in some stores.

Pork is available for roast as low as 17 cents in some chain stores, 19 cents in others and 28 cents for New England dressed, in Faneuil Hall district. Lamb legs are 23 cents a pound in some chains and range up to 28 cents or a bit higher. If both leg and loin are acceptable, a price as low as 19 cents a pound is quoted by some chains.

Mutton is in the Faneuil Hall stalls this week end at 25 cents a pound for legs. Veal legs are priced around 35 cents.

Turkey is plentiful and lower in price than at many a Thanksgiving time in other years. Fresh northern turkeys averaging 8 to 12 pounds are quoted as low as 25 cents in some chain stores, and 32 to 38 cents for native birds. Capons are priced from 30 to 38 cents; fowl 19 to 30 cents; chicken 23 to 35 cents. Ducklings range from 22 to 25 cents.

N. E. Naval Recruiting Takes Jump

Naval recruiting has spurted ahead nearly 300 per cent in New England since the outbreak of war in Europe, according to Lieut. John A. Glick, in charge of the Boston Recruiting Office, who joined today in the national observance of Navy Day by speaking over a local radio station.

Although the October quota for this district was set at 112, the Boston office has already sent 127 men to Newport, R. I. for training. One of these men has gone on to Washington, D. C. to be examined for a musician's berth, he said.

In September 918 men applied at the office and 48 were approved as recruits. In August, before the outbreak of the European war, only 319 had applied.

Lieutenant Glick indicated that the marked increase appeared to be partly due to a surge of patriotism among Americans who were formerly citizens of countries involved in the present conflict.

New recruits are notable for physical fitness, Lieutenant Glick commented, but there has been a slight drop in educational attainments.

The quota of recruits for the local office in November and December has been tentatively set at 100 for each month, he said.

There were none of the usual Navy Day "open houses" at the Nation's Navy Yards today, with the Navy operating under virtual wartime conditions. Visitors are barred from all Yards.

It is no secret, however, that the largest number of ships is at sea since the 1922 limitation treaty went into effect. There are now 388 ships in commission, including 40 World War destroyers put back in service to reinforce the neutrality patrol. The Navy is reported to have 586 vessels of all types, and work is progressing in government and commercial shipyards on 103 more craft of different kinds.

The sinking by submarines of a British battleship and aircraft carrier, and air raids on British fleet bases, have not, apparently, shaken official confidence in large battleships, and it is indicated that the United States Navy intends to speed construction of more and larger battleships.

Demanding a "Navy adequate to guarantee us against aggression," Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, principal speaker at Navy Day observances on Boston Common, recalled that in 1812 the United States went to war over an incident similar to that involving the City of Flint.

Several hundred persons ventured into the damp to hear the Lieutenant Governor, a WPA band concert and other program items assembled by the American Legion Post 297, composed of Navy veterans.

Unitarian Aims For Human Aid And New Order

Board's letter asks for sanctuary of quiet, tolerance, justice, and relief in war.

Practical demonstration of the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, maintenance of the rights of private judgment and free speech, inauguration of a new world order based on understanding rather than emotion, and reconciliation of contending elements in human society, were urged upon Unitarian ministers and laymen in a letter sent to Unitarian churches throughout the United States and Canada by the Board of Directors of the American Unitarian Association in Boston. The formal communication was signed by Charles O. Richardson, Chairman, and Frederick M. Eliot, President of the Association.

"We pledge our best endeavors," said the letter, "to maintain the traditional rights of private judgment and free speech, in pulpit and in pew, recognizing that in a time of high emotional tension there is greater need for mutual respect, forbearance, and sympathy among men whose opinions on highly controversial questions are certain to differ widely and sharply."

Sanctuary of Quietness

"In a world distracted by war," the second section of the statement said, "a primary task of the Church is to create a sanctuary of quietness where individual men may renew their inner confidence and peace."

"If, when the present war ends," the third section concluded, "there is to be any chance for a new world order, it will be on the basis of understanding rather than emotion; and our churches should now be inaugurating the habits of mental and emotional discipline which make understanding possible and fruitful."

"We call upon our churches to be prepared to offer sacrificial service for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war," the fourth section began. "In the months that lie before us, opportunities for such service must be sought and discovered; and it will be a chief concern of the Board of Directors to make possible—perhaps on a large scale—the direction of the full strength of our churches into channels of human service in the countries stricken by war.

No Limitations

"Our belief in the brotherhood of man must be given concrete expression in terms of response to human needs in the present crisis. . . . But our plans must be wide enough to embrace more than those who are our spiritual kindred. They must make plain that we recognize no limitations within the area of human distress.

"Finally, we call upon our churches to begin at once to create the ministry of reconciliation among all contending elements in human society, without which no lasting peace or effective co-operation is possible. And that ministry of reconciliation must begin within our own hearts."

Barrows Puts Maine In Embargo Column

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 27 (AP)—Maine citizens "in the great majority" oppose "any modification" of America's Neutrality Act, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said in a speech last night at the State W. C. T. U. convention.

"For myself," said the Governor, 'I am definitely opposed to sharp alterations, believing, as I do, that it is needless and foolhardy to taunt ourselves with the mistaken belief that we can relinquish our hold in one direction and retain our grasp in another."

Governor Barrows asserted that "our omission from active participation in the strife abroad will be our permission in the days ahead to play an important role in the major task of effecting peace."

Mrs. Augusta K. Christie, Presque Isle, was elected President to succeed Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, of Portland, who had held the office 25 years.

Bicycle Light Law To Be Enforced

Strict enforcement of the laws requiring lights in front and in the rear of bicycles was demanded of all police chiefs throughout the Commonwealth today by Frank A. Goodwin, state Registrar of Motor Vehicles. He also requested that the registration number of any automobile found on the highway after next Tuesday without a sticker be reported to him.

Under the law, the Registrar declared, persons riding bicycles at night without lights are liable to a fine of not more than $20, while any motorist, he continued, who has no inspection sticker on his car the first day of November deserves no consideration whatever and immediate prosecution will be directed at any operator so found.

Byrd to Keep In Radio Touch With World

Because a Cambridge radio manufacturer turned out some versatile sets, listeners on the short waves in Boston, and the whole world, for that matter, may be able to get first-hand news from the third Byrd Antarctic expedition direct from Little America.

Clifford A. Harvey, whose company has manufactured some of the radio equipment for this trip to the South Polar region, said that direct radio contact with the United States, instead of by relays as in the past may be possible through the transmitters of the expedition. All the units of the expedition, even to the dog sledges, will have radio receiving and communicating equipment.

A total of 38 transmitters are now being stowed aboard the expedition steamer North Star at the Boston Army Base for what will probably be the most thoroughly equipped Byrd expedition from the communications angle. In addition there are a number of powerful receivers, two Diesel generators to supply current for the base as well as for the radio equipment, several tons of batteries, cartons of tubes and innumerable replacement parts supplied by various other manufacturers.

Four 500-watt transmitters will be Little America's main contacts with the outside world and for program relays to the American radio networks. Four of the transmiters are 125-watters, of which one, at least, will be placed aboard the giant "snowmobile" that is even now coming on the road to Boston from Chicago where it was manufactured. Five other transmitters are 30-watters.

The most unusual radio items are the 25 "trail" transmitters designed for use with dog sledges or on other small parties where weight elimination will be a very necessary factor. Each of these sets has an output of 12 watts, will be able to communicate with the base in code only and receive the voice transmissions from the base stations. They will be powered by small hand-operated generators which supply 400 volts.

Byrd's Big Snow Cruiser Runs Into Many Delays

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 27 (AP)—An enormous snow cruiser built to travel antarctic wastes, spent last night in this northern Indiana lake-resort city after a troubled day's journey on Hoosier highways.

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, scientific director of the Armour Institute of Technology Research Foundation, designed the 75,000-pound Diesel-powered vehicle in Chicago for Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's south polar expedition.

He and his helpers set out yesterday to take it to Boston for shipment. Traveling 20 miles an hour, they had planned to make Fort Wayne, 45 miles east of here, by night.

But the cruiser—55 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet high—ran into obstacles. State police escorts had to be changed. Thousands of spectators lined the way. A half-mile traffic jam brought up the rear. Near Plymouth, the crew gave a 20-minute radio interview.

And three miles west of Warsaw a bridge over the Tippecanoe River—on a route carefully mapped out by State Highway Department engineers — proved too narrow.

There the cruiser stayed for more than three hours while its crew took off hub caps to get it across the river. Heavy rain hampered the work.

Dr. Poulter had predicted the cross-country run would take eight days. Last night he went to bed without saying how much he had revised his schedule.

Dowd Answer Must Be Filed Saturday Noon

High Court gives Sheriff 24 hours for answering graft and extortion charge of Boston Bar.

A ruling by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court today, denying a motion by Sheriff John F. Dowd, opened the way without prospect of further delay for Mr. Dowd's formal reply within 24 hours to charges of graft and extortion filed by the Boston Bar Association.

Sheriff Dowd, who has categorically denied the charges in oral statements, has until noon Saturday, Oct. 28, in which to file his reply with the Supreme Court.

Following this action will come the trial of the Sheriff before that Court commencing Nov. 13 unless Mr. Dowd should resign in the interim.

Today's court ruling denied Mr. Dowd's motion for further specifications of the charges of graft and corruption on which the Bar Association is demanding his removal. The Sheriff advised the court he needed names and addresses of conspirators and names and addresses of persons who allegedly paid graft, and the amounts.

This motion the Court today denied. In objecting to the motion yesterday, Attorney Lurie reminded the Court of the original charges, in writing, that all employees of Suffolk County, with few, if any, exceptions, "were approached and paid money."

Mr. Lurie continued that Mr. Dowd's attorney, Francis Juggins, did not need the names of additional accusers since the Sheriff himself had admitted interviewing all of the 326 employees of the jail and courthouse. Mr. Lurie said one reason for not divulging the names was to protect employees of the County from any action that might be taken against them if it became known they were to be witnesses against their employer.

Governor Learns He's a Garner Man

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall clearly is not a supporter of the "Garner-for-President Committee." Even if the Committee has enrolled a "Leveritt Saltomtall" as a charter member, the Governor still does not think it proper for a Republican Chief Executive to be engaged in the "internal affairs of the opposing party."

In reply to a letter from E. B. Germany of Dallas, Texas, informing him, "Leveritt Saltomtall," that he "is an original member of the Garner-for-President Committee formed to urge the candidacy of John Nance Garner of Texas for the Democratic Nomination for President of the United States," Governor Saltonstall said:

"The resemblance in name is so remarkable that I am forced to the conclusion that the certificate of charter membership which you have bestowed upon Leveritt Saltomtall was in fact intended for me.

"I am obliged to return this certificate as denial that I am a charter member of your committee, but refrain from elaboration upon my refusal to support this candidacy. It does not seem proper for a Republican Governor to comment upon the internal affairs of the opposing party."

Gloves Are 'Tops' In Tech Field Day

There is no "throwing down the gauntlet" in the freshman-sophomore "glove fight" which is the concluding climax of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Field Day this afternoon. Instead, the two classes make every effort to hold onto their own gloves and grab as many of their opponents' as possible. The rule that five detached fingers constitute a glove, for purposes of deciding victory, indicates the distinctly vigorous nature of the contest. Different colors distinguish gloves of the two classes.

Sophomores have won the annual Field Day events 30 times since the turn of the century. This year, though, they are outnumbered about three to one by the more than 400 freshmen.

As now constituted, Field Day is divided into five events with these point ratings: Dinghy race, two; football game, four; tug-of-war, three; relay race, three; glove contest, three.

The dinghy race was substituted for the crew race this year.

Fire Prevention Means Reviewed

Members of the Building Owners and Managers Association of the Boston Real Estate Exchange were counselled by Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly yesterday at a luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce on steps and methods to prevent the outbreak of fire.

Carelessness in eliminating small hazards is the reason for accumulations of varying amounts of papers, rags and waste, in cellars, Mr. Reilly declared. "Ninety-five per cent of the fires which take place at one time or another, in the beginning are no bigger than the flame on a lighted candle," said Mr. Reilly. "Spread of the fire developed because there was inflamable material near by in many cases,," he added.

Governor Pleads For 'Appleaday'

Urging Massachusetts citizens to eat an apple a day during National Apple Week, Oct. 31 to Nov. 6, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today recounted the stride taken in recent years by Bay State growers.

Wider variety, improved care and packing have expanded the industry, the Governor said. He pointed out that Massachusetts is one of the principal apple consuming states and stands ninth among the producing states.

The Governor recalled that Massachusetts was the first home of the apple in North America, and that the Russet and Baldwin varieties were first grown here.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with rain at intervals, and moderate fog tonight and Saturday; somewhat warmer with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 50's; colder Saturday night; moderate north to northeast winds, shifting to southeast and south and on Saturday to southwest and increasing.

Vermont: Occasional rain tonight and Saturday, slightly warmer tonight, colder Saturday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts: Occasional rain and warmer tonight, Saturday showers, warmer in the eastern portion and colder in the northwest portion in the late afternoon, colder Saturday night.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional rain and warmer tonight, Saturday showers and colder at night.

Maine: Occasional rain tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer Saturday and on the south coast tonight.

New Hampshire: Occasional rain with slowly rising temperatures tonight and Saturday, colder Saturday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east, shifting to fresh south winds tonight, and strong southwest on Saturday over south portion, and moderate north and northeast winds tonight, shifting to fresh southwest on Saturday over north portion; weather overcast with occasional rain tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	53	Minneapolis	33	33
Chicago	67	64	New Orleans	74	71
Denver	45	35	New York	56	56
Helena	34	30	Norfolk	68	67
Kansas City	49	49	Philadelphia	61	59
Los Angeles	56	56	St. Louis	75	72
Miami	79	75	S. Francisco	55	55
			Washington	62	59

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 27.
B—Minimum, October 26.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:42 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Saturday, 10:55 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:16 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, Somerville, 8 p. m.

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmer. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin,'" new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Lawrence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robbins. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Fert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

South Station Theater—
"The March of Freedom," Pete Smith's "Take a Cue," "A Natural Paradise," "The Book of Books," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"In Name Only,' with Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Gambling Ship," with Robert Wilcox. 2:10, 5:25 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." Fenway: 3, 5:55, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Militza Korjus. Also "Made for Each Other," with James Stewart and Carole Lombard. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

RKO-Boston—
Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne in "When Tomorrow Comes." 11 a. m., 2:50, 6:40, 10:05. Stage: Collins & Peterson, Ada Brown, Theodora & Denesha. 1:15, 5:05, 8:55.

Coolidge Corner—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," starring Nigel Brue and Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Wizard of Oz," with Judy Garland, Ralph Morgan, Ray Bolger and Bert Lahr. Also "Blonde Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. Daily except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 6:50, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Donald's Lucky Day." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

University—
Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "When Tomorrow Comes." 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Midnight," with Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Everything's on Ice," with Irene Dare, Roscoe Karns and Edgar Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Repertory—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni, Bette Davis, and John Garfield. Also "Naughty But Nice," with Dick Powell. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Ivories by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 14.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Jobless Girls Retrained In Garment Workers Union

A workshop to retrain garment workers who have become unemployed through technological displacement has been set up in the headquarters of the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at Boston.

By this means, about 100 jobless girls, who are members of the I. L. G. W. U., are being taught a new trade, that of regular, qualified stitchers, by other girls who are members of the Union and who are employed.

The plan is to take the unemployed girls in these several phases of garment making and teach them how to make complete garments—dresses, skirts and blouses, and how to become special machine operators in felling and pinking. Through technological advances, machines for felling, for example, take the work of the finisher.

The goal is more remunerative, too. Cleaners are paid about $14 a week, examiners and finishers about $18—and the top in all these jobs is about $20 a week. The scale for machine operators is $28 a week. This is principally from piece work at a scale of 81 cents an hour.

Boston is the first city in which such an educational program has been undertaken by the I. L. G. W. U., according to Miss Rose Pesotta, International Vice-President and General Organizer of the Union, under whose direction the plan has been set up at headquarters of the Joint Board, 25 La Grange Street.

Chelsea Displays Its Many Products

Chelsea's bicentennial celebration now centers in the exhibits arranged in seven buildings in the business center of the city. There, today and tomorrow, home-coming visitors may see pictorial, industrial and commercial set-ups depicting the municipality's growth since the days of the fur-trading station set up to barter with the Winnisimmet Indians to the compact, cosmopolitan, industrial center of today.

Officials in charge of the parade which was called off last night because of inclement weather said today that this feature has been postponed indefinitely.

In the Armory, both upper and lower floors have been used to tell the City's industrial story. Booths house an exhibition of industries, the products made, and how these industries are of service to the community. On the lower floor are products of representative merchants of the City.

The reading room of the Public Library houses an exhibition of prints of old Chelsea, memoirs and antiques and records of the past. In the American Legion building, near by, is depicted the patriotic life of the community from the Revolution on to the present day, emphasizing what the military organizations and their auxiliaries mean to Chelsea.

St. Rose's School is center for the exhibit of educational features in the public, private, and parochial schools. The Y. M. C. A. has a display of youth character-building programs. City Hall corridors contain a graphic representation of the work of the various City departments.

Hyman Kaplan is Chairman of the Executive Committee planning the Bicentennial; Arthur R. Hitchings, Vice-Chairman, and Charles S. Hobart, Treasurer.

Utilities Board Asks For Hardy as Secretary

Permanent position as Secretary of the Public Utilities Commission was sought today for Leonard F. Hardy, who has been serving in the post as provisional Secretary since 1937. The Commission today asked the State Civil Service department to make the appointment permanent. It pays $4,200 a year.

At the same meeting, the Commission elevated Arthur Snow to the position of Chief Accountant to succeed Daniel F. Davies, resigned. Mr. Snow previously served as Senior Accountant.

Greater Efficiency Is Their Goal

Garment Workers Class in Machine Operations

Miss Mary Le Blanc (left) instructs jobless members of union at the school at 25 La Grange Street, Boston.

Heavy Sentences In Robbery Cases

Five men, four of whom are already serving in jail on other counts, were given unusually heavy sentences in Suffolk Superior Court today for breaking and entering and for armed robbery in connection with Paul A. Petzold, former Boston policeman who has already pleaded guilty to the felonies.

Sentences were handed down by Judge Paul G. Kirk for breaking and entering at the Copley Square store of S. S. Pierce Co. where Petzold was formerly a watchman, and for the armed robbery of Julius Kalman, in Brighton, a former employer of Petzold. Both crimes occurred last spring. Those sentenced by Judge Kirk were:

William Gillar, 18 to 20 years at hard labor, to start after a four to five year sentence which he is now serving on another count in State Prison, for both the S. S. Pierce and Kalman cases. Frank Williams, 15 to 18 years at State Prison, where he is now serving on another charge, also for both cases.

Albert Abrams, 12 to 15 years, in State Prison for the S. S. Pierce break. Nicholas Geraligiry, 8 to 10 years at State Prison for the S. S. Pierce break. Guy Marcucella, suspended sentence of two years for conspiracy in the House of Correction and a $300 fine, to be paid.

Coulon Leases Vendome

Emile Coulon, Boston hotel man, has taken a long-term lease on Hotel Vendome, it was disclosed today. Newton L. Smith will continue as resident manager, it was announced. Mr. Coulon's exact plans for the property were not divulged, although it was said that particular effort will be devoted to the special functions department.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSF, 15.14meg, 19.8m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSB, 9.51meg, 31.5m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Berlin—7 p. m.—Concert of Light Music. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy. 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m; IRF, 9.83meg, 30.5m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg, 30.4m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Jazz Songs. JZL, 17.78meg, 16.8m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Amateurs Program. YV5RC, 5.9meg, 51.7m.

Guatemala City—11 p. m.—"On With the Dance." TGWA, 9.68meg, 31.1m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"More Food for Thought," talk. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSB, 9.51meg, 31.5m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

Station WRUL

For Saturday, Oct. 28

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 29

10:45 a. m.—WNAC—Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Smith's New Head Content With 2,000's Post His Bent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 27—An answer to the "rousing welcome cheer" of 2,000 Smith College students was received at Smith College from Herbert John Davis, President-Elect, whose wire in care of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow was read at full assembly exercises this week. The message was:

I could be perfectly content
If this is what is really meant
A handsome house to lodge a friend,
Books, not business, to attend,
Two thousand lassies at my door—if this were all and nothing more.
I'd ask not to increase my store,
Crave only what my station fits
And to be kept in my right wits.
(Signed) Herbert Davis

Professor Davis' answer followed a two-verse greeting from Victoria L. Schrager, senior, of Chicago, President of the Smith College Student Government Association. Appropriate for the Swift scholar who is finishing his professional duties at Cornell before coming to Smith, was the brief message, the first four lines of which were borrowed from Jonathan Swift:

Did you wish ever you had clear
For life six hundred pounds a year,
A handsome house to lodge a friend,
A river at your garden's end?
Smith can offer this and more—
Two thousand females at your door
Who raise a rousing welcome cheer
That you rejoin Northamptonshire.
(Signed) The Two Thousand

State to Press Income Tax Suit

Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor stated today that Massachusetts authorities are prepared to take their fight to collect $534,000 State income tax for 1926 from Edgar B. Davis of Luling, Texas, to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary. Mr. Davis, a former resident of Brockton, Mass., contends that he had moved to Texas before 1926.

In the same District Court of Caldwell City, Texas, where the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has brought suit against him, Mr. Davis has now brought a countersuit before the same jury, for $3,000,000 from the Commonwealth for damages to his business and reputation in Texas, resulting from pressing of its suit.

The Massachusetts attorneys have argued that a sovereign commonwealth is not liable to a suit of this character, but the Texas District Court judge has overruled this contention.

Vermont Leads in Getting Youths in Private Jobs

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 27 (AP)—Vermont led the Nation in placing youths in jobs in private industry, the State Junior Employment Division reported yesterday. The office said figures showed a 304 per cent increase in placements during September, compared with the similar month last year. The National average increase was 103 per cent.

Actual placements included 145 boys and 49 girls.

Board Is Asked To Reconsider Hurley Portrait

Governor Saltonstall stated today he had asked the State Art Commission to reconsider its decision on the portrait of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley which has been disapproved and that the matter will not come before the Governor and Council until a second decision is made by the Commission.

Even if the portrait is again disapproved, it will not be brought before the Governor and Council for consideration as Mr. Hurley asked indirectly last night, Governor Saltonstall implied. Such a matter, he said, can be brought to the Council only by the Governor. No formal request for such action has yet been received from Mr. Hurley at the executive office, although he was widely quoted to that end.

Mr. Saltonstall revealed that he had received a letter from the Art Commission October 12, stating that the Hurley portrait was disapproved because it is "not up to the standard of works of art which should be maintained in the State House." It was reported that so strongly do members of the Commission feel about this portrait they will resign before approving it. Nevertheless the Governor has asked for reconsideration.

The portrait, when disapproved yesterday, was reported as "missing," but it was ascertained today it is now in the Beacon Street office of Charles R. Greco, chairman, to be called for by the artist, Jacob Binder, or his son.

When the Art Commission's disapproval became known yesterday Mr. Binder retorted that the Commission's action had been taken on the grounds of racial prejudice, not on the merits of his work. At the same time former Governor Hurley defended Mr. Binder and through the press asked that the Art Commission appear before the Governor and Council to defend its decision in the presence of Mr. Binder.

H. Dudley Murphy, member of the Commission, replied to Mr. Binder today that no thought of racial prejudice entered the minds of the Commission. He referred to the recent selection of a Jewish artist, Leopold Seyffert of New York City, to do a portrait of former Gov. James M. Curley which was subsequently approved.

Additional Radiocasts Of The Mother Church

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over Station WNAC in Boston for five Sundays beginning Oct. 29 during the ensuing 12 months. These services will be in addition to those radiocast over Station WORL and shortwave Station WRUL.

Station WNAC will radiocast the new series of services beginning at 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, on a frequency of 1,230 kilocycles. The remaining radiocast dates in this series are Dec. 31, 1939, March 31, 1940, June 30, and Sept. 29.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some day some kind somebody will take a little time out and write an ode (or something!) to the window dressers of the downtown shops. And they'll deserve it, too. Because far too little public thanks is uttered in their direction, we say. . . For think of all the pleasure they afford you while walking along the streets. And some of the lovely displays are just nothing short of art. Much thought has been given to the combination of fabrics and colors. Naturally there's a reason back of it all; the idea being to so enchant you that you go inside for more. And it usually works.

* * *

Fur Jackets Strong Allure

We know, because just let somebody drape a fur coat in a window in a nonchalant manner, and we're practically through the door! This time it was one of those short jacket affairs of sable-dyed squirrel that intrigued us . . . but the effect was there. We found out that it had long sleeves (which we like to find occasionally as a relief from the three-quarter ones, because we're always losing our long gloves some place) and is priced at $225. And with the deft manner in which the skins have been handled and its true coloring; it's a buy. At The Gray Shop, which is at 418 Boylston Street, right in the same block with Shreve, Crump and Low, you know. While waiting for one of their girls to stop being so busy, we busied ourself at the costume jewelry counter. Finding a brass colored tea kettle clip for less than $1, the best looking rhinestone and gold mesh bracelet in the shape of one leaf after another for $35, and some coral and pearl chunky necklaces.

* * *

Dinner Frock For Only $29.50

Then we were shown a darling huge plaided-off dinner frock for only $29.50, with loads of colors, and gold thread shot through and through it. This was typical of the collection of dresses at that price. We mean they were different; which is, of course, what every woman is looking for. Another Schiaparelli model ($59.50) was of silk jersey, the basque bodice of tomato red with much draping and shirring, and the long skirt that whoopsed way out to there (it was that full), was in black. Another smooth black jeune fille number we took copious notes on was immediately snatched up by the girl we took in with us, who is wearing it to a deb party tomorrow night, so we had to scratch it all out. With it she's wearing a little red velvet evening hat of tiny proportions that was tried on along with the gown. For $7.50. We suggest this shop some day when you're weary of everything you own, and think that nothing short of New York will please you!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Liquor Trade in Providence Openly Out to Beat Charter

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27—The first concerted attempt to defeat the proposed new charter for Providence appeared this week when letters were distributed to liquor dealers in the city urging them to rally 20 voters apiece for a determined stand against the charter at the election Nov. 7.

"We must make both Parties understand," said the letter, "that the liquor industry must be feared in the future as we intend to swing to the party that swings to us. It is for our best interest that the charter revision be defeated."

James F. Hyman, a liquor salesman, said the letter was issued by "a committee composed of bartenders, liquor salesmen, dealers, brewery workers and others in the industry and will be called 'The Allied Liquor Industries of Rhode Island.'"

He conceded the organization now has only "27 or 28" members but said it expects to enroll 3,000 or more and to control up to 50,000 votes. The aim, Mr. Hyman explained, is to form a state-wide organization which can make itself felt on election days.

The special charter election is only a week and a half away, but little interest has been shown by the electorate. Several meetings have been held at which members of the Charter Commission explained the proposed new charter to interested voters. Attendance was not large.

So far neither of the major parties has taken an active part in the charter reform discussion. Both Republican and Democratic City Committees are expected to announce, possibly early next week, their attitude toward the issue.

Saltonstall Asks Milk Price Study

Spurred by numerous consumer complaints against rising prices, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today ordered the State Division of Necessaries of Life and the State Milk Control Board to make extensive investigations into the price of milk in the Boston area.

The Governor pointed out that a one-cent price increase is now under consideration, although consumers assert Boston is now the most expensive large city in the country to live in, and that milk is a consequential factor in this high cost.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatization	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glen": songs	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Dramatization	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Al Borris' Orchestra
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Luther-Laymen Singers;	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	6-Bar Cowboy Band	"I Love a Mystery"	Joseph White, talk	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Order of Adventurers:	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15 dramatic sketch;	true tall tales	prano; Frank Black's	test": Col. Stoopnagle,	Amer. Legion speaker
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	Carson Robinson and His Buckaroos	Orch.; Grantland Rice, football forecast	WOR Symphony Or.; N. Berezowsky, conductor	Leo Mack's Orchestra "Dukes of Rhythm"
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party": vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Otis Hood, talk Edwin C. Hill	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Mayfair Orchestra	Reggie Childs' Orch.	George Jessel Variety	Ernie Fio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Program; guests; orch.	tra; soloists	cal Album"
9:45 dramatization	George Harris' Orch.			
10:00 "Grand Central	"Gene and Glen"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station"; drama	"Naturalization"; talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 "Young Man With	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	Gov. Baldwin, Conn.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 a Band"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	John Harms, organist	Biltmore Boys' Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30 Sports; Frankie	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45 Masters' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Dusty Rider and His
8:45 "Musical Clock"	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Silver Spurs"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Fiddler's Fancy"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 'Saturday Serenade'	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 'Saturday Serenade'	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Charles Hector's	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 Morning Promenade	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Talk; music	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatic series	"Shopping With You"
11:00 War news; Cincin-	Charioteers; Quartet	Ross Trio	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15 nati Conservatory	Network program	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 of Music; A. von	Weather; music; talk	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Kreisler, conduct'r	"Hits and Bits"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "About Us"	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review"; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Man on the Farm	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45 Man on the Farm	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 of Music	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	Merchants Program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Eddie Lee	News Service	"Gridiron Parade"	Merchants Program	Short Story Club
1:45 Holy Cross-Colgate	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Yale-Michigan football	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Music; sports
2:00 football game	ball game	game	ball game	Rocky Mountain Rang'rs
2:15 Holy Cross-Colgate	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Yale-Michigan football	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
2:30 football game	ball game	game	ball game	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Holy Cross-Colgate	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Yale-Michigan football	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	News Service
3:00 football game	ball game	game	ball game	Sport reports
3:15 Holy Cross-Colgate	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Yale-Michigan football	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Sport reports
3:30 football game	ball game	game	ball game	Sport reports
3:45 Holy Cross-Colgate	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Yale-Michigan football	Ohio State-Cornell foot-	Sport reports
4:00 football game	ball game	game	ball game	Violin soloist
4:15 H. C.-Colgate game	Ohio State vs. Cornell	Yale vs. Michigan	Illinois - Northwestern	Sport reports
4:30 News; Cornell-Ohio	Club Matinee: variety	Sonny James' Orch.	football game	"Melody Mart"
4:45 State football	Club Matinee: variety	Sonny James' Orch.	Illinois - Northwestern	"Melody Mart"
5:00 Mayfair Orchestra	Reggie Childs' Orch.	'Southwestern Serenade'	football game	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15 Mayfair Orchestra	Reggie Childs' Orch.	News from Europe	Illinois-Northwestern	Children's program
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Hits and Encores"	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Music; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	Al Borris' Orchestra
7:00 People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 view."	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Gene and Glen": songs	Rep. Hamilton Fish	"Twentieth Century Ser-	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 dramatic sketch	and patter	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	enade"	"Gay Troubadours"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance:	Community Chest; Nel-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	son Eddy; J. MacDonald	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or-	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Tropical Serenade"	News Service
10:15 Judith Arlen, songs	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	conductor	Arch Oboler's Plays:	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	"Profits, Unlimited"	"Music by Moonlight"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 News Service	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 L. Noble's Orch.	conductor	Weather Service	Harper Sibley, talk	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30 Rep. Martin Dies,	News; sports; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Frank Stan's Orchestra
11:45 Texas	Dance Orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 28

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Mickey Rooney and Laughton in Films—Week-End Radio Prospects

'Front Page' Again as Film; Hildy to Be Girl Reporter

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Walter Burns and Hildy Johnson, from the play, "The Front Page," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, are about to romp across the screens of the country again.

Only now, Hildebrand Johnson will be Hildegarde Johnson—and therein lies a story.

Howard Hawkes, who is producing and directing the picture, is a long-time admirer of "The Front Page." Whenever he finds time heavy on his hands, he pulls the play out and reads a few pages of the dialogue, just for fun. He even inflicts this little pastime on his guests. Not so many weeks ago, he was entertaining a small group in this manner. But this time he had a girl reading the lines of Hildy Johnson.

The speeches, he felt, went along just as well, if not a little better than when they had been read by a man. Hawks rolled the name Hildy around his tongue a couple of times and found that all right, too. He began to wonder what the play would be like if Hildy were a girl—maybe married to editor Walter. The conflict between the two, he thought, might be even stronger. He sat down to rewrite the play with this in view, and found, surprisingly, that he had to rewrite very little, and that what he rewrote was improved to his sense.

* * *

Of course, there are lines in "The Front Page" that audiences a few years ago found somewhat shocking. What about them? Director Hawks found this easy to answer, also.

"They were interesting only because they did shock when first heard," he told me when I asked him about this. "They would be flatter than old soda water today. So we manufactured a little subplot, growing out of that change of Hildebrand to Hildegarde, and found that this more than compensated for the omitted lines."

"A line designed to shock is dead once it has been heard, anyway," he told me a little later, as I stood watching the picture being made on the sound stages of Columbia Studios.

Still later, I saw a reel of the picture run off in the projection room, and found it fast-paced, brittle, bright.

There will be the usual cry set up when this appears, I suppose, that began to be heard from newspapermen about the time the first edition of the play appeared on Eastern stages, and that has been heard periodically ever since, whenever a newspaper picture has appeared on the scene. The film people, the newsmen say, don't treat them with proper respect. The average flip actor, with hat on the back of his head when he appears in a drawingroom, heartless and cynical when on the trail of his story, gibing at the serious and sentimental, is no more like the average reporter, these newsmen say, than piccalilli is like jam.

* * *

There are some fairly good answers to that. Most of the pictures about newspapermen are written by ex-newspapermen. Mr. Hecht and Mr. MacArthur drew their characters for "The Front Page" from counterparts working behind the desks of a metropolitan daily. But even if this were not so, there is some reason to argue that dramatic license has been no more overdone in this instance than in some others. Newsmen are articulate, and make their objections heard. But the cowboy, the politician ,the soldier, the Indian, the policeman, and nearly all other contemporary figures have about as much reason to complain. The fact seems to be that movies are not yet able to make continuously realistic pictures, with figures elaborately and accurately drawn from the world of affairs. Instead, they create a world of their own, in which distinct types are recognizable.

Amusement is still the watchword of the movie makers. They say they can't afford to make films sedate, or even too dignified. Why? Because whenever they are—and, don't worry, they try to be from time to time—people won't go to see them.

Cary Grant has been cast in the role of Walter Burns in the Hawks production, Rosalind Russell will play the new Hildy, and Ralph Bellamy is added to the cast. Helen Mack, Abner Biberman, Frank Jenks, Cliff Edwards, Roscoe Karns, John Whalen, Ernest Truex, Gene Lockhart, and Regis Toomey are just a few others in a long list of players.

'Babes in Arms' Cavorting At the State and Orpheum

Just so everybody will understand, "Babes in Arms" is a magnum opus, a chef d'oeuvre, a Meisterwerk, a capo de lavoro—in other words, first rate entertainment. And in case you suspect this reviewer of prejudice or overstatement, we merely say, "See for yourself." For us, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's entry for the juvenile department was more fun than a high school picnic.

Perhaps, for the skeptical, the matter should be stated another way. Perhaps one should say: stay away from "Babes in Arms" if you don't relish a lively musical show. Leave the thing alone if you aren't interested in a batch of good tunes from Rodgers and Hart, and Brown and Freed—or if you are bored by fresh young faces and fresh young voices and fresh boys and girls having the time of their lives.

If Judy Garland's eyes don't shine like a couple of ripe blackberries and Judy's trick with a song doesn't have you making mincemeat of your ticket stub—then, by all means, stay away from "Babes In Arms."

Especially, stay away if Mickey Rooney does not strike you as a youth of unusual talents. Scratch the surface of "Babes in Arms" and you find Rooney. He is writing a song, playing the piano or cello (whether dubbed or not hardly matters); he is singing, directing a show, dancing, impersonating Clark Gable, Lionel Barrymore, Eddie Leonard, President Roosevelt.

There he is in the orchestra pit. No, there he is sitting at the end of that row of minstrels. No, he's leading the parade. Well, where is he? It's anybody's guess. If we didn't know there is only one Mickey, we would imagine he was some kind of an M-G-M subsidiary syndicate.

Besides manifold other parts, Mickey plays what might very well be himself. He and the other youngsters are sprigs from the vaudeville stock. But vaudeville is a failing plant. So the youngsters, led by Impresario Rooney, decide to put on their own show. And after many a disappointment, they do, thus paying the grocery bill, meeting the mortgage, and aiding themselves and their talents.

June Preisser, Betty Jaynes, and Douglas McPhail are agreeable, whether for straight acting or a song or a dance. Charles Winninger, Guy Kibbee, and Margaret Hamilton take care of the more important grown-up roles. Busby Berkeley was the man behind the director's megaphone and he has picked a winning armful.

The companion film, "Those High Gray Walls," is the story of a prison doctor and a doctor in prison, with plenty of clinical scenes.

'Jamaica Inn' and Laughton

Made from Daphne du Maurier's novel by the Pommer-Laughton "Mayflower" Company, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, and now starring Charles Laughton at the Metropolitan, "Jamaica Inn" is less exciting than it should be. One feels a lack of those things which bring the bated breath, the tingling spine, and the sharp shudder which—for all that they are as hackneyed as the jargon to describe them—happen to be the things we demand from adventure melodrama.

The fact that "Jamaica Inn" lacks the necessary piano-wire tautness is due, in some measure, to Mr. Laughton's playing of Sir Humphrey Pengallan, the villain. Despite his previous brilliant appearances on the screen, in "Jamaica Inn" he seems incapable of restraining his talent for the best advantage of a story form the requirements of which are that the heroine, in distress, must be lovely; the hero, one-against-the-mob, must be handsome or at least romantic; and the villain must be sinister. He may be sinister in any number of ways, but he must be sinister.

And that is what, for this reporter, Mr. Laughton fails to be. Instead, he is a comical fellow, a sort of Gilbert and Sullivan villain who can utter dire maledictions at one moment but who is sure to come out with a comic chorus at the next. That may be a legitimate concept of Sir Humphrey Pengallan's character, but it just doesn't frighten. And a villain who doesn't frighten is like Hamlet without Shakespeare.

The story, of course, is a wild affair: all about the land pirates who used to lure ships on the rocks of the Cornish Coast, murder the crew, and pillage the cargo. Here are Joss Merlyn and his violent cutthroats, his slavishly devoted wife, his newly arrived and terrified niece. Here are the King's officer, disguised as a thief, and the squire (Sir Humphrey), actually the brains of the gang. Most of it takes place at night and the wind is always high and the sea is always rough. Leslie Banks, Marie Nay, Mareen O'Hara, Emlyn Williams, and Robert Newton play the thing with the right feeling, but there is still something lacking.

Perhaps the only trouble with "Jamaica Inn" is that it provided no opportunity for Mr. Hitchcock's favorite property—a thundering, screaming railroad train. Perhaps that was what Mr. Laughton was trying to make up for.

The second film on the film, "Everything's on Ice," combines the juvenile skater, Irene Dare, with a romantic comedy in which Roscoe Karns, Edgar Kennedy, and Lynne Roberts lend a hand.

Ray Lee Jackson

Eddy Duchin
"Young Man With a Band" tonight

Farewell to Byrd on Radio

The Week-End Dialer

A farewell banquet to Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who begins another voyage of exploration to the Antarctic early in November, features "The Order of Adventurers" program tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Premieres of interest tonight are the return of Cesar Searchinger, former news and radio foreign correspondent, in a new "Story Behind the Headlines" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30. Immediately following is the world premiere of a suite for organ by Jaromir Weinberger, Czech composer of the opera "Schwanda," played by John Harms, well-known New York City organist. The new Suite "Bible Poems," first organ composition by Weinberger, is based on quotations from the new Testament. NBC-Red-WNAC is the relaying network at 10:45.

In the popular music field Eddy Duchin, whose keyboard style set at least one trend in jazz playing, is the "Young Man With a Band" in CBS's series of that name, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Saturday

Several good debates and talk features provide dialworthy entertainment today. Also Arturo Toscanini begins his much-heralded Beethoven festival.

Talks and features:

Available to those who wish to tune other CBS stations in New England is the premiere of "What's Art to Me?" a series designed to acquaint the average person with modern art, with Holger Cahill, CBS, 6:30.

The question of the necessity for political machinery in conducting municipal government is discussed in a St. Louis sesssion of "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Cal Tinney launches his "Youth versus Age" quiz pitting the knowledge of those over 40 with those under 25, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Jeannette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy and Fred MacMurray will speak in behalf of the 1939 Community Mobilization for Human Needs, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Serious Music:

Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings" group plays Bloch's Concerto Grosso and Tchaikovsky's Serenade, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Arturo Toscanini begins his Beethoven festival with the "Fidelio" Overture, the Third ("Eroica") and First Symphonies, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Sunday

Serious music:

Erno Rapee continues his Rachmaninoff festival with the first movement of the Russian composer's Concerto No. 3, in D minor (second and third movements in subsequent concerts) with Henrietta Schumann, piano soloist; also two works inspired by Shakespeare—Mendelssohn's Nocturne and Scherzo from "The Midsummer Night's Dream" and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Mendelssohn's Quartet No. 4, in E Minor, transcribed for string orchestra, sole item in NBC String Symphony concert, Frank Black, conductor, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Paul Hindemith's First Piano Sonata played by Elmer Schoettle, member of the faculty of Longy School, in second of series of modern chamber music concerts by members and guests of the school; Paul D. Secon produces and directs this unusual series, WHDH, 2:30.

Henry F. Gilbert's Comedy Overture on Negro Themes; Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, in F Major (K. 242), with Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, soloists; Two Preludes of Verdi's "La Traviata," Acts I and III; Debussy's "La Mer" Suite, programmed by John Barbirolli for New York Philharmonic-Symphony concert, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Beethoven's Quartet No. 18, No. 4, in C Minor, by Primrose Quartet, in NBC's Beethoven chamber festival, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Grace Moore sings the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," group of three ballads, and familiar "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Variety:

Burgess Meredith, Joe Cook, Carl Carmer, Mary Jane Walsh and Imogene Coca among those scheduled for "The Pursuit of Happiness," immediately following Philharmonic concert, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 (approximately).

Clark Gable is guest of hour featuring Nelson Eddy, Edgar Bergen, Barbara Jo Allen, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Drama:

"Everyman," morality play, in "Great Plays" series, with Alexander Kirkland in lead, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Merle Oberon of the screen plays lead in story based on the Leviathan's final voyage, in "Theater" program, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Walter Huston joins with Orson Welles in Booth Tarkington's "The Magnificent Ambersons," story of decline of wealthy Middle Western family, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Talks, features:

Ted Malone visits Edgar Allan Poe's cottage at Fordham, N. Y., and discusses marked passages in Bible which, he believes, may have been basis of some of the author's works, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

University of Chicago Round Table takes up subject "What's the War All About?" NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Dorothy Thompson, Boake Carter, Ernest Lindley, and Jay Franklin, columnists, discuss "America's Neutrality Policy" in the American Forum of the Air, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Busch-Serkin

Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin will give a sonata recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Friday, Nov. 24. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be out of town that week.

The Busch-Serkin engagement had been uncertain because there was doubt whether Mr. Serkin would be able to come to this country. It is now definitely arranged that he will sail on the Rex from Naples on Nov. 1.

Music for Two Pianos

Music from Bach to Stravinsky, picked with an eclecticism bold enough to delight, offend, interest, and bore a representative cross-section of the musical public, provided a stimulating evening (on the whole) at Jordan Hall last night. The occasion was the Boston debut of the new two-piano alliance of Celius Dougherty and Vincenz Ruzicka. Mr. Dougherty, of course, has frequently visited these parts as the excellent accompanist of some of the more literate singers; Mr. Ruziska is hitherto unknown to the present commentator, but is evidently no novice at the keyboard.

A large audience applauded their performance with a warmth that must have encouraged them and that was largely deserved. These are two pianists more proficient technically and perhaps more intelligent musically than most who have entered the two-piano field. They command most of the resources of virtuosity and the subtler arts of tone control and gradation. But a chamber-music group is not built in a day, and the particular problems of ensemble are still incompletely mastered by Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Ruzicka. It is perhaps partly a matter of scale. The emergence of predominant line from the tonal background was never decisive enough in Jordan Hall, though it may have seemed so in a rehearsal room.

The playing itself, too, seemed often deficient in linear quality—to have been conceived vertically, chordally, though the fault lay undoubtedly less in conception than in execution. This was noticeable, for instance, in two chorale-prelude transcriptions (from Bach by Mary Howe), "Wir Eilen" and "Das ist je gewisslich wahr," which should have had, but did not, as much as possible of the horizontal fluidity, the translucency, the tonal differentiation, of the original organ version. It was no lack of delicacy; in fact, a more incisive and cohesive attack upon the melodic line was often sadly needed. It was partly lack of differentiation between the notes of chords of which one or more parts were links in a melodic chain. Similar fault could be found also in the playing of a Mozart F-minor Fantasy (doubtless that composed for a musical clock in the composer's last year, as blown up to ponderous fatness by Busoni, and in certain of Brahms' Haydn Variations.

But, unless ignorance of the score deceives us, there were a thoroughly admirable clarity and authority in their performance of the evening's pièce de resistance, Stravinsky's 1935 concerto for two pianos, in four movements (Con moto, Notturno, Quattro variazioni, Preludio e fuga). Difficult music, uncompromisingly dissonant and obviously disagreeable to much of the audience, the concerto seemed nevertheless unfailingly interesting in its materials and in their handling; and even moving and deeply felt, despite its complete abandonment of the stereotyped vocabulary of musical emotion. It offered the most exciting musical experience of an evening that included also a sugary chorale of César Franck (arranged by Duparc), two pieces from Debussy's "Blanc et Noir"—whimsical music of subtle sonorities, excellently realized, and two pieces from De Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat."

S. S.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Bachelor Mother — Lexington (Lexington).

Wizard of Oz — Paramount (Needham), West Newton (West Newton), Rialto (Roslindale), Capitol and Ball Square (Somerville).

Stanley and Livingstone — Fellsway (Medford).

The Great Waltz — Strand (Quincy).

Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever —Teele Square (Somerville).

John Thomas Warner

In Steinert Hall last night, John Thomas Warner, tenor, sang the following program to the piano accompaniments of Florence Heggie Taylor: Group one, "My Heart Ever Faithful," Bach; "Quel Ruscelletto," Paradies; "Selve Amiche," Caldara; "Povero Pulcinella," Buzzi-Peccia; Group two, "M'appari tutt' amor" from von Flotow's opera "Martha"; Group three, Fauré's "Les Berceaux"; Koechlin's "Le Thé"; Lagourgue's "La Plainte"; Bemberg's "Il Neige"; Group four, "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," Roger Quilter; "Thou Art Risen My Beloved," Coleridge-Taylor; "By a Lonely Forest Pathway," Griffes; "Hymn to the Night," Campbell-Tipton; Group five, four spirituals arranged by Florence Heggie Taylor, Hall Johnson, and Edward Boatner.

When Mr. Warner made his first appearance as a recitalist in Boston, we found the occasion one of promise, although the singer was obviously in a formative period. A subsequent recital revealed him to be an earnest student of singing, with a will to work. In view of these facts, his performance last night was slightly disconcerting, since he appeared to have difficulty in intonation, especially during his first group, and there were moments throughout the evening when the listener observed this tonal uncertainty. There are several reasons why a singer falls into this fault . . . with Mr. Warner we should hazard the opinion that insufficient control of breath was a factor, but whatever the cause, he must speedily remedy it.

Mr. Warner has made strides forward in diction, but he could still work to advantage upon the problem. The singer commendably uses no word book. This gives him a distinct advantage over those who rely upon such a prop. It also allows him complete interpretative freedom, which last night he did not use to the fullest extent. The French group, for instance, gave evidence of considerable study, but it emerged with little by way of tonal differentiation. Mr. Warner must now give heed to nuance and the subtleties of the songs he essays; but, most important, he must give serious consideration to resonance, for he makes too little use of the resonance chambers. The result of his oversight is an uninteresting, hard, but frequently brilliant tone.

Mr. Warner has a voice with naturally lovely qualities, but he must conserve those qualities if they are to be useful to him later. With a talent such as his, it might be well for him to specialize in a certain type of Lieder instead of expending effort upon songs which his voice seemingly will not easily serve.

Of his entire program the songs which brought him the most acclaim were the spirituals. There are not too many singers who can really sing a spiritual. Possibly in this direction will lie Mr. Warner's musical path. An audience of good size was warmly applausive during the evening and demanded encores.

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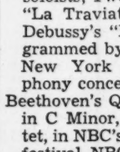

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Cincinnati Reds Played to 1,133,926 Fans at Home and Earn $400,000 Profit

Powel Crosley Says Club 'Definitely Not for Sale'

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27 (AP)—The National League champion Reds played to 1,133,926 fans at home this year, earned $400,000 profit and "definitely are not for sale," President Powel Crosley, Jr., reported yesterday as directors met at his bedside.

Declaring the attendance among the highest of any team in either major loop, Crosley said the club had reduced its indebtedness by approximately $62,000, paid off arrearage dividends on two classes of preferred paper and that the board had "just declared" a $6.50 payment on common stock.

Park Improved

Crosley said the club had "paid in excess of $162,000 for players' contracts, over and above what we received for sale of players' contracts;" spent more than $115,000 in park improvements; $120,000 more in purchase of the Birmingham (Ala.) club "and other expenses in connection with the farm system."

To a news man's comment that he had a "buyer for the club," Crosley laughed:

"Not for the world! I'd want more than any man would be willing to pay."

Home attendance included 984,854 paid admittances and 139,072 "Ladies' Day" fans. In 1938 the team played to 706,756 at home, and the year before, to about 441,000.

As directors met, the front office announced that Jewel Ens, deposed Pittsburgh Pirate coach, had been offered a job with the club, "but not as coach."

Ens May Be a Scout

Denying St. Louis reports that Ens was booked to succeed Jimmy Wilson, General Manager Warren C. Giles indicated he might become a scout.

There was denial also of immediately pending "trades."

Giles said Manager Bill McKechnie "just phoned from Pittsburgh today . . . said he had been snowed out of a hunting trip in New Brunswick (Can.).

"'It's funny,' Giles quoted him, 'to get back and find that while I've been gone, all the bleacher coaches have traded my team away . . . hope none of 'em have made a bad deal!'"

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

DENVER—Maybe it's wishful thinking, but Denver University fans are remembering what happened under similar circumstances in 1933. Utah's mighty football machine came to Denver that year with an undefeated team, a record of five straight championships and the knowledge no conference team had beaten it since 1927. Yet Denver won, 13-0.

This week the Utes come back again with another fine team, one that compares favorably with that powerhouse of '33.

PITTSBURGH — Tackle Frank Kristufek of Pitt hopes to have his glasses ready Saturday against Fordham. Frank has been missing tackle after tackle because of the inability to pick out the ball carriers soon enough. Special shatterproof spectacles are being made for him and will be fitted into a protective headguard.

ELKINS, W. Va.—New Yorkers will have a chance to see Goldberg in action Saturday. Not the famous "Biggie" who paced the Pitt Panther to many of its triumphs, but his kid brother, Bill, who plays for Davis and Elkins against Long Island U. at Ebbets Field. The game, originally slated for Friday night, was postponed until Saturday afternoon because of the threat of bad weather.

NEW ORLEANS—Although Ole Miss hasn't beaten Tulane in football since 1915, this may be the year. Harry Mehr, who took over the Rebel reins last year, always has been a stumbling block for Wave teams. The most notable case was in 1937 when his Georgia team, although outgained 253 yards to a minus 8, beat Tulane 7-6.

BATON ROUGE—H. R. (Red) Sanders, Louisiana State University backfield coach, will have a regular homecoming celebration all his own when L. S. U. meets Vanderbilt. Sanders was the Vandy quarterback in 1924 '25 and '26 and also starred in baseball there.

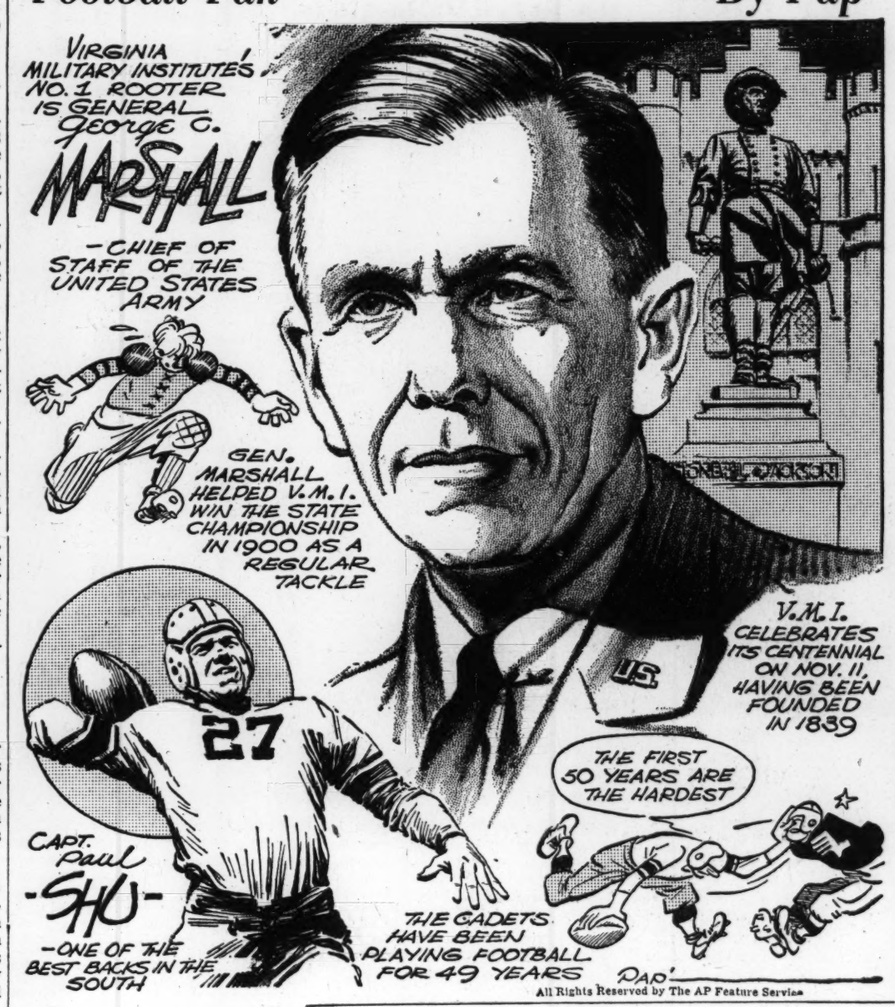
MADISON—Dad's Day, featured by the Wisconsin-Iowa game, is quite an institution. The Dads will sit with their player-sons at a pregame rally, at which game Capt. Ralph Moeller and his father will be featured speakers. The fathers will be introduced at the halftime intermission and each will wear his son's playing number.

'Y' Tournaments

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—Sites for Y. M. C. A. national tournaments in 1940 were selected yesterday by the "Y" physical education committee. They included: Aquatics, Boston; Basketball, Reading, Pa.; Handball, St. Louis; Volleyball, Philadelphia; Badminton, Chicago; and Gymnastics, Newark.

Mrs. Gary Cooper, wife of the film star, is a capable skeet shooter.

Football Fan —By Pap'


VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE'S NO. 1 ROOTER IS GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL
—CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY
GEN. MARSHALL HELPED V.M.I. WIN THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1900 AS A REGULAR TACKLE
V.M.I. CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL ON NOV. 11, HAVING BEEN FOUNDED IN 1839
THE FIRST 50 YEARS ARE THE HARDEST
CAPT. Paul -SHU- —ONE OF THE BEST BACKS IN THE SOUTH
THE CADETS HAVE BEEN PLAYING FOOTBALL FOR 49 YEARS
27
US
PAP'

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The No. 1 rooter of the Virginia Military Institute football team is Gen. George C. Marshall, V. M. I. Class of 1901, present Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

During his First Class (senior) year at V. M. I., General Marshall was a regular left tackle on the football team. He was tall and rangy and played an important part in his team's winning the state championship. That team played a scoreless tie with the University of Virginia. When V. M. I. recently defeated Virginia 16 to 13 at the Cadets' Homecoming game, the General was the guest of honor.

General Marshall has had a distinguished military career. It definitely started at V. M. I., as he was during his three upper class years successively first ranking corporal, first ranking sergeant, and first ranking captain—each year holding the highest Cadet office open to Cadets in his class. As an honor student of V. M. I., he was commissioned directly into the United States Infantry.

V. M. I. this year is celebrating its Centennial. On Nov. 11, which is V. M. I.'s Founders' Day as well as Armistice Day, President Roosevelt is scheduled to visit Lexington, Virginia, to make the Centennial Address. On last May 15, the Institute celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of New Market.

General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson was a member of the V. M. I. faculty for 10 years prior to the Civil War, and trained many of the young officers who later served under him.

—Pap'

And Talking of . . . France

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sports News This Time!

LONDON—Today I have for you some news from behind the lines in France. Some way behind. Not war news, as is most news from that quarter in these times, but news of adaptation to war conditions in the sporting life of a nation which, since the "Tommies" of Britain were last in France on active service, has thrown itself enthusiastically and successfully into all kinds of athletic endeavor.

You might almost say that the sporting life of France began when the young men of that country were thrown into close contact with the games-playing "Tommies" and "Dough Boys" during the World War, 1914-1918. This is not literally a true statement, because the French made their first serious essays in sport about 20 years before that. But it is quite true to say that these were not taken seriously in international competition until after 1918, when the boom of guns was succeeded by the boom of sport and France, like most other countries, wove the habit of games-playing into the fabric of its national life.

A "Corner"

These days, sports among French male civilians is a matter for the "trop vieux" or the "trop jeune," the man too old to be involved in military service or too young to be called up. In other words, the French fighting services have practically a "corner" in the country's athletic talent. But the civilians are doing their best to carry on with depleted personnel and in difficult circumstances, and are proceeding with a substitute program in place of their original plans for the immediate future.

Directly war broke out, all French sporting activities were suspended. Later the threads were picked up and now there is action again in football in all three codes—Soccer, professional and amateur; Rugby Union, which is all amateur; and Rugby League, the professional variation of the handling code—in cross-country running, basketball, swimming, cycling, and several other sports besides. The Clubs realize that what they provide in the way of relaxation is still of considerable national importance, and in this connection I would cite the Tennis Club de Paris, which remains "open" at the express wish of its President, who is none other than our old friend of the broad smile and black beret, Jean Borotra. Or rather le capitaine Borotra of the Artillery.

As in Britain, the most popular sporting spectacle with the masses in France during winter time is Association Football, which focuses interest upon League and Cup play on a national and regional basis. When hostilities began, the plans for these tournaments were abandoned and "friendly" games, played without reference to continuous competition, became the order of the day. Afterward regional league were devised, with a view to cutting down the necessity to travel over long distances and generally conforming to the altered conditions of living occasioned by the war.

Rugby Union Game

Another outstanding diversion of young Frenchmen during winter time is Rugby Union Football, the game in which an oval ball, not a round one, is handled as well as kicked. Jettisoning the plans of season of 1939-40 was a very disappointing experience to the French Rugger community, because contact was to have been resumed on the field of play with England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, after a much-regretted "split" since 1931. The national fifteens of the four countries in the British Isles were to have opposed France's representative side in the international championship, and clubs on both sides of the Channel were looking forward to an exchange of visits between their teams.

The disturbance of the Entente Cordiale in Rugger was caused by a divergence between the lines on which the game had developed in France and the traditional manner of playing and administering it in Britain. Frenchmen themselves were conscious that all was not well in their camp, and there occurred, so to speak, a French Revolution which brought a number of affiliated clubs into open conflict with the Féderation Française de Rugby. After this happened, the British Rugger authorities decided not to sanction any more matches between their clubs and French sides until France had set its divided house in order.

Proud Reputation

Well, the years rolled on and at the end of last season correspondence was exchanged which led, not only to a rapprochement but to the disappearance of the French National Inter-Club Rugger Championship, held responsible for various troubles in the past. The resumption of Franco-British relations in the game gave great satisfaction in both countries, for France has a Rugger reputation to be proud of.

In France, this particular code of fotball has a very much bigger following than most people in other countries probably suppose. As a matter of fact, there are more Rugger Clubs in France at the present day than there are in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales together.

The Rugby League code, a professional adaptation of Rugger, played with thirteen men a side instead of fifteen, is more a game to watch than to play. And, like most professional sports, it is rather put out of the picture nowadays by the fact that "sport for sports sake," meaning games just for the sake of playing them, becomes the order of the day when the authorities desire that large crowds of people should not assemble together in any one place.

'Rabbit' Released by Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—Walter H. (Rabbit) Maranville, who sparked the 1914 Boston Braves to a National League pennant and a subsequent world series triumph over the Philadelphia Athletics, reached another milestone yesterday in his checkered career as player and manager.

Notified at his Rochester home that he had been released as manager of the Albany Club of the Eastern League, the diminutive Rabbit shrugged it off by saying:

"If that's baseball, that's the way it is. I'll find something else."

Signed last November to pilot the Senators as successor to Bill McCorry, Maranville enjoyed a successful season. The team finished in fourth place, defeated Elmira in the semifinal playoffs, but lost to Scranton in the finals.

President Tom McCaffrey, who announced the club's action, said Maranville had been dismissed to permit the Senators an opportunity to carry on negotiations with a big league club for a working agreement.

"We released Maranville so we would be in a position to give any major league team with which we might do business next year the right to name the Albany manager if it so desired," McCaffrey said.

Maranville, generally conceded to have been one of the greatest shortstops of all time despite his small stature, spent 24 years as a major league ball player.

He played successively with the Boston Braves, where he achieved his greatest fame; Pittsburgh, Chicago, Brooklyn and St. Louis, all of the National League.

During a part of the 1925 season, Maranville managed the Chicago Cubs, but it was not until 1936 and at the end of his playing days that he became a full-fledged manager.

Before coming to Albany he piloted Elmira in the New York-Penn League, now the Eastern, then went on to Montreal of the International League, resigning during the 1938 season when the club went into a bad slump.

Brown Loses Clapp

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 27 (AP)—Kennie Clapp's tenure with the Brown varsity football team has ended after two days, the Bruin intercollegiate sprinting and hurdle champion resigning from the squad in acceding to parental objections to his participation in football.

Clapp offered his services as a much-needed climax runner and joined the Bruin grid squad on Tuesday. He was to have been groomed as an end where special plays were being devised that would enable him to make full use, in a football way, of his tremendous speed. But because of parental objections and those of his track mentors Clapp tendered his resignation.

The United States has won nine straight Wightman Cup events.

There are 41 baseball leagues.

Intercollegiate Golf

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The 42nd annual National intercollegiate golf championships have been awarded to the Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester, Vt., Charles (Chick) Evans, chairman of the National Collegiate A. A. golf committee, announced last night.

The dates will be June 24-29.

The tournament, which was held at Des Moines, Ia., this year and won by Vince D'Antoni of Tulane, previously was held on the Manchester course in 1912.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Boston Bees sent pitchers Johnny Babich and Bobby Reis to Kansas City, as part payment for shortstop Eddie Miller.

Five Years Ago

Bill Terry, manager of the New York Giants, declared himself ready to trade dozen players, if necessary, excepting Hubbell and Ott, to bolster team for 1935.

'New Series' Bubble Due To Explode

NEW YORK Oct. 27 (AP)—That beautiful bubble blown by Larry MacPhail in the shape of a supercolossal world series between all the teams in both major leagues is due to explode from its own laughing gas when baseball men dig into figures of past experiments.

It sounded like a revolutionary proposal for the second place clubs, the third place clubs and on to the eighth place clubs, to meet to settle the real supremacy of baseball and MacPhail assured one and all that the tremendous venture would make money—in large bunches.

"Radical" Suggestion

But some of the elders in the business shook their heads, suppressed giggles at the redhead's "radical" suggestion and remembered the efforts of big, friendly August (Gerry) Herrmann to stage some similar series three decades back.

In 1909 Herrmann was president of the Cincinnati Reds and Chairman of the National Baseball Commission.

Under the commission's sponsorship that year the Boston Red Sox and New York Giants, each finishing third in their league, played a five-game post-season series which grossed $12,863 and provided a player pool of $6,677.89 to be divided among the members of both clubs.

The following year the New York Yankees and Giants engaged in a city series of six games for receipts of $81,462.50 of which the players received $38,871.88 for division.

In the same season an "Ohio Series" between Cincinnati and Cleveland brought $18,512.75 with $8,565.62 for the players in seven games. They finished off with a double-header to get the affair over quickly.

Produced Deficit

In 1911 this series brought $9,423.75 with $5,088.91 for the players, even though it included two double-headers. According to the National Commission's own records, the series produced a deficit of $413.89 which the commission furnished to square accounts.

But the final, most ludicrous undertaking of all came in 1917 when the Browns and Cardinals tangled in a fall St. Louis series. The first game's receipts were $85.35. The second game brought $84.37. The third game jumped to $191.50, and on the fourth day for a double-header the proceeds were $367.70, collapsing to $28 for the final day and total receipts of $756.94.

The National Commission handbook, from which all these figures were taken, shows that Bob Quinn, now head of the Boston Bees, received $100 for handling the business affairs of this series and that Ernie Quigley was paid $300 for umpiring. Presumably the remainder went to the players.

This holds ominous implications for a present day series between, say, the Philadelphia Phillies and the Browns, who would have been the rivals in one section of such an interleague series this year.

An exception, it should be noted, is the Chicago city series which as far as is known always has made money.

Cubs Claim Rookie Crop Best in Club's History

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, admittedly tired of hearing about all those bad deals they allegedly have made, came right out yesterday and claimed they'll have the best rookie crop in the team's history at spring training camp on Catalina Island next March.

"All you hear about is the bad deals the Cubs have made, their collapse in the 1938 World Series and the old men on the team" sighed Charles Drake, Assistant to President P. K. Wrigley. "But you never hear anyone talking about our younger players. Well, we've got them coming up next year—when we hope they'll help make everyone forget about what the Cubs did in 1939."

Proud of Rookies

The three rookies of whom the Cubs are particularly proud are Dominic Dallesandro, purchased from San Diego for $17,500; Julio Bonetti, who won 20 games and lost only five for los Angeles in 1939, and Bob Collins, a 30-year-old catcher who was an outstanding backstop for Los Angeles, where he hit .306 last season.

"We have those players already signed," Drake said, "and we will have first call on two others—Lou Stringer, a second baseman, and Lou Novikoff, an outfielder. Stringer fielded spectacularly for Los Angeles while Novikoff hit .455 for the same club in 36 games. These five players were among the outstanding minor league stars in 1939."

Others At Camp

Among others to be taken to spring camp will be Vern Olsen, a left-handed pitcher obtained from Tulsa; Ray Campbell, also a left hander, from Moline of the Three Eye League; Jake Mooty, a right hander drafted from Syracuse; and Eddie Waitkus, a 20-year-old first sacker who hit .329 for Moline.

There isn't much question but that the Cubs will be very active during the winter meetings at Cincinnati. Rumor has it, however, that they will use a good many of their older players as trading material—if they can find an obliging party of the second part—rather than toss out heavy sugar such as the $185,000 paid for Dizzy Dean. The status of 'Ol Diz, who had six wins and four losses this season as the 1938 National League champions wound up in fourth place, is a riddle which probably will remain unanswered for some time.

Foot Regains Importance In Scoring on Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The foot has regained its old-time importance and popularity in the game of football according to the first half of the current National Football League's championship season. At the midway mark the number of successful field goals had increased 30 per cent and the point-after-touchdown 38.

Revival of the old art of kicking in the professional circuit has met with such a spontaneous response from gridiron adherents that college football authorities are considering the necessity of reversing their ruling of years ago and bring the goal posts back to the goal line, their ancient position.

High mark of field-goal feats in the National League this year came on Oct. 22 when two toe specialists each scored three. In the gruelling New York Giants-Chicago Bears battle Ward Cuff, New York blocking back, thrilled 58,693 spectators at the Polo Grounds when he registered placements from 43, 40 and 24 yards. Cuff never took up booting seriously until he joined the Giants three years ago.

Over at Ebbets Field Ralph Kercheval gave Brooklyn fans a treat when he boomed over three placements from 45, 44 and 38 yards. Kercheval's 45-yard effort set the season's record and it matched his 1938 record of 45 yards.

The only other time in league history that one player kicked three field goals was in 1934 when Harry Newman of the Giants performed the rare achievement against Boston.

Leading National League kickers: Ken Strong, New York Giants, 19 field goals, 108 converted points in eight years; Jack Manders, Chicago Bears, 37 field goals, 108 converted points in seven years; Ralph Kercheval, Brooklyn Dodgers, 25 field goals, 30 converted points in six years; Ward Cuff, New York Giants, 12 field goals, 22 converted points in three seasons; Paul Engebretsen, Green Bay Packers, 14 field goals, 31 converted points in eight years; Bill Smith, Chicago Cardinals, 13 field goals, 22 converted points in six years.

Goal-line goal-posts, coaches' insistence on faithful practice for kickers and strong team protection are salient reasons why kicking in the National League this year is at all-time high records.

Two Promoted

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 27 (AP)—Manager Lester Patrick yesterday announced promotion of two New York Ranger farm hands to the National Hockey League team to replace Cecil Dillon, sold to the Detroit Red Wings, and Larry Molyneux, sold to Cleveland Barons.

Kilby Macdonald of Ottawa and Alf Pike of Winnipeg, both with the Philadelphia Ramblers, the Rangers' International-American League farm club, at the close of last season, won their spurs as Rangers after two weeks of practice.

"My dream of an American-born player on the Ranger roster will have to wait another year," confessed Patrick as he revealed that John Polich, an all-American football player with Loyola University of California, is being sent to Philadelphia for seasoning under Coach Herb Gardiner despite impressive play in preseason games.

Haynes Scores Equalizer

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, Que., Oct. 27 (AP)—A goal by Paul Haynes with less than a half minute to go gave Montreal's National Hockey League Canadiens a 3-3 tie last night with the New Haven Eagles, a farm club from the International-American League. No overtime was played.

Two newcomers to the ranks of the Flying Frenchen—Marty the Flying Frenchman—Marty in the goal by Haynes, which came at 19:35. Barry joined the Habitants after receiving his outright release recently from Detroit's Red Wings, while Robinson was picked up from the Chicago Black Hawks.

Haynes' tally kept Canadiens from dropping their second straight exhibition game to a team from the Int-Am circuit, for they bowed 3-0 last Sunday to Springfield Indians at Quebec.

College Football

Results Oct. 26

Texas Wesleyan 25, Austin 13.
Clarion Teachers 27, California (Pa.) Teachers 6.
Cumberland University 0, Ouachita College 32.
Troy State Teachers 13, Marion Institute 6.

Cy Young's professional baseball career began with Canton.

Football at Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The football situation at the University of Chicago—its team having been overwhelmingly defeated by Harvard and Michigan in its last two games—flared up again with the published preview of an editorial written for "Pulse," a student magazine.

The editorial, carried by the Chicago Herald-American, charged in part that the university's drive for funds is jeopardized because of adverse alumni reaction to the poor showing the the grid team; that football is not paying for the all-around university athletic program; that the school can maintain its scholastic standards and still have a football team not subject to ridicule; and advocated that worthy students be subsidized by jobs and other outside aid to enable them to attend Chicago.

The magazine was not scheduled to appear on the campus until today.

"We are helping worthy students," commented T. Nelson Metcalf, Athletic Director, "but no preference ever has been nor ever will be shown to athletes. Intercollegiate athletics here are paying for themselves. Of course, the defeats of the past two weeks (Harvard 61 to 0 and Michigan 85 to 0) are not desirable and some adjustment is necessary. If we continue playing Big Ten football, and we can't remain in the Big Ten without having a football team, we must stop playing big teams. We have been cutting our schedule in recent years."

Because he got a hit in his only trip to the plate while with the Tigers, Jim Walkup, released to Toronto, can boast of a 1.000 batting average for his season in the majors.

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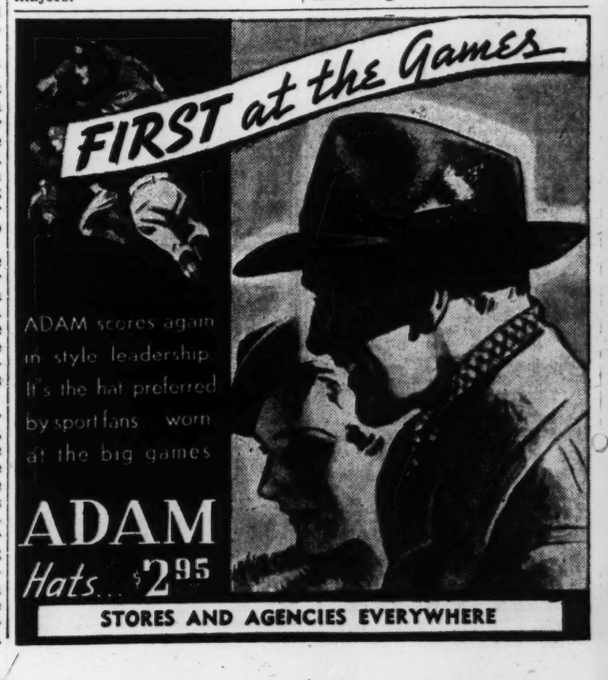
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STORES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

Dartmouth Favored to Defeat Crimson in Stadium Tomorrow—Local Contests

Big Green Has Experience Against Harvard Sophomores

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the weather is kind some 35,000 or 40,000 sympathetic football fans will visit the Harvard Stadium tomorrow to view the Harvard and Dartmouth grid teams play their 46th encounter. In the face of the reports from each opposing camp the fans will have to be sympathetic because the needs, weaknesses and misfortunes of these two have been most prominent in the reports.

Poor Dartmouth, with an enrollment of approximately 2,500 students can't locate 11 All-Americas and Harvard with a student body of over 8,000 is equally embarrassed. The situation is acute and if it were not for the loyalty to the Alumni and the faithful football following, the game probably would be postponed.

Both teams have ailing captains. Harvard's Torby Macdonald cannot play and Dartmouth's Whit Miller was reported on the questioned list all week. With others on each squad definitely placed on the questionable list, the public should be well supplied with handkerchiefs for an organized, or agonized, good cry. But don't let it fool you!

Big Green Ready

The Big Green is not coming to Boston to lose a football game to Harvard. Coach Red Blaik has not been beaten by a Harlow eleven and he has no intention of permitting a break in the string which threatens to reach five tomorrow. On the other hand, Harlow is not exactly happy over the success of Dartmouth against his machine and rest assured there are surprises in store for the visitors.

Naturally the game does not rate with some of the other contests scheduled throughout the nation, but traditionally the two have much to uphold and the attempts to do so guarantee something in the way of excitement although the satisfaction seems headed toward Hanover. Dartmouth is undefeated, tied only by Navy, more experienced, and to date has shown better individuals offensively against sterner opposition than has Harvard. Everything points toward a Dartmouth victory; but the way football has been going this fall with upsets cropping forth regardless of form, Harvard must necessarily be conceded a chance.

Final Workouts

The Dartmouths detrained at Medford today in time for a short workout in the Stadium to acclimate itself to game conditions and then retired to the privacy of the Belmont Country Club for the night. Harvard worked out after the Big Green with short kicking, passing and signal drills and then rested for the all-important contest.

Neither coach had anything revealing in the way of pre-game statements other than what already has been said. The teams are as fit as they can be expected to be and the result now is entirely up to the boys themselves.

Some one of the Harvard backs has opportunity to prove himself tomorrow and because there is no truly great broken field runner or speed merchant in the line-up, a star will probbaly have to be uncovered by way of forward pass. Dartmouth has its Bill Hutchinson, Joe Arico and possibly the new end Bob Krieger on an end-around play to provide thrills.

Green Line Stronger

According to the records, Dartmouth's line is the stronger of the two so long as the first stringers, including captain and end, Whit Miller stay in action. Harvard has only its tried and true tackle, Tom Healey, for certain, two promising ends in Joe Koufman and Loren Mackinney and a great sophomore center who is on the mend, Burgy Ayres. Dartmouth can match Ayres with Charley Pearson and possibly out-do the Harvard linemen elsewhere.

Fran Lee, a sophomore tailback, will replace the Harvard captain while development has been slow, promises to be immense some one of these days. Joe Gardella, Bill Coleman and another sophomore of accomplishments, Charley Spreyer are scheduled to start with Lee. If the Harvard offense should click one or more of these boys may give the Dartmouth secondary a lively afternoon.

Of course there is plenty of activity assured in the stands for this game because both sides are well supported with followers and the cheering is about as well organized for Dartmouth as for Harvard. Both institutions will be represented with entertaining bands.

Tonight the alumni and student bodies of both institutions gather at various points in pre-game reminiscent moods and the Harvard Varsity Club will stage a dinner at which many of the football lights and dignitaries of the institutions are to be present. Not much is left at this time except the playing of the game itself.

Local Football Games Tomorrow

Tufts vs. Williams at Tufts Oval, Medford. 2 p. m.

Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Harvard Stadium, Brighton. 2 p. m.

Boston College vs. St. Anselm's at Alumni Field, Newton. 2 p. m.

Northeastern vs. Rhode Island State at Huntington Field, Brookline. 2:30 p. m.

Awaiting Kickoff on Gridiron Conflicts

By a Staff Photographer

1—Boston College ace forward passer who will test the St. Anselm's defense tomorrow. 2—Charley Pearson, Dartmouth sophomore center who will stage a private duel with Harvard's sophomore center, Burgy Ayers (4) in the Stadium. 3—Capt. Art Griffin, Tufts quarterback who will do most of the punting against Williams.

Several Games Involve Honor Of Easterners

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Eastern football's bigwigs are going to have their hands full tomorrow defending the honor of the seaboard against intersectional opposition.

No less than eight games will match leading eastern elevens with prominent foes of the South and Midwest, making this weekend probably the biggest of the season in the number of outside appointments for the Ivy and independent teams.

Some of the games likewise are momentous in their own right.

Cornell's Big Reds, unbeaten contenders for the eastern crown, will invade Columbus, Ohio, to play Ohio State's stampeding Buckeyes of the Big Ten's front row in an epic expected to draw some 50,000 patrons.

Another fray involving undefeated teams will bring Pennsylvania and North Carolina together at Philadelphia.

A wild mob of 70,000, filling Pittsburgh's big bowl to capacity will see Carnegie Tech try to stop onrushing Notre Dame's legions.

While these games dominate Saturday's menu, they do not monopolize it.

New York University will be host to Georgia in one of the metropolitan features and the Columbia Lions are crouching in wait for Virginia Military Institute.

Yale, speeding West on a 10-car special train, will undertake to sabotage the Michigan machine which rolled over Chicago 85-0 last week and is undefeated to date.

Villanova takes on the tough Arkansas clan and Navy will man its ramparts against Clemson in one of the day's hardest-to-figure battles.

Not all of the easterners are going outside their own bailiwick looking for trouble, of course. Harvard and Dartmouth figure to have plenty between themselves and Pitt's duel with Fordham stacks up as full of thunder.

They'll have to wipe off the mildew, too, from such contests as Holy Cross-Colgate, Princeton-Brown and Syracuse-Penn State.

Terriers to Meet Western Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27—Boston University's football team was in this city today, prepared to meet Western Maryland under lights at Municipal Stadium tonight. According to Coach Pat Hanley, the squad of 31 players was in excellent condition for their only night game of the season.

The Terriers from Boston were favored to take the Green Terrors of Westminster, both according to weight of the teams and their records to date. The B. U. team boasts two wins in three starts, while the Western Maryland eleven has lost four games in a row, including a 66-0 beating by Wake Forest last week.

The B. U. line, Hanley said before the game, would remain the same as started last week's game with Upsala—Lanata, Giannotti, Hartley, Needham, Cremens, Capt. Sullivan, and McDonald—while the backfield would consist of Connearney, Williams, Sullivan, and Cassidy. The squad will return to New York tomorrow morning, spend the day at the World's Fair, and return to Boston Saturday night.

Four Sparkling Games Here For Boston Football Fans

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four games of more than average interest will be presented on local gridirons tomorrow as Harvard, Northeastern, Tufts, and Boston College approach the middle of their schedules. Only Boston University of the local group is playing outside its own backyard.

Harvard plays its second Ivy League game in a row when it faces a green-shirted Dartmouth crew in the Stadium; Northeastern is host to a favored Rhode Island State team which will be seeking its first victory over the Huskies; Tufts will be trying to turn last year's 6-6 tie with Williams into a win as the two meet in Medford; and Boston College will greet a strong St. Anselm's squad at Alumni Field.

B. C. Favored

Peculiar as it may seem, only one of the four colleges playing at home is favored over its opponent and that is Boston College, which has too much man-power for the Hawks from Manchester. Harvard does not seem ready to register a win over the Indians, and Tufts and Northeastern, which played to a scoreless tie last Saturday, appear hardly able to tip over their flashier opponents. Boston University, however, which is playing Western Maryland at Baltimore tonight, rules the logical favorite because of its superior passing attack.

The game at Huntington Field, Brookline, should prove a free-scoring affair as the Rams present the East's leading scorer, Duke Abbruzzi. Duke's running, which has seen him ring up seven touchdowns in his last two games, coupled with the yard-eating punting of Warner Keaney, son of the Rhode Island coach, gives the visitors a decided edge.

Bright Spot

This series with Rhode Island is the brightest spot in Northeastern's brief intercollegiate football history. Four times the two teams have met and the Rams have yet to return to Kingston the winner. The Huskies have scored three victories—the first by a single touchdown, the second by a field goal, and third by a safety. The fourth game ended in a 6-6 tie with the local boys pulling up to even terms in the last 30 seconds of play.

Coach Jimmy Dunn will probably present the same defense which was so effective in stopping Tufts' tricky running attack last Saturday. The Huskies alternated with a five, six, and seven-man line, and the Tufts linemen failed to carry out their blocking assignments correctly. Ken Harding will lead the Husky attack, and should prove more effective than he was last week in his first appearance in two weeks. With him in the backfield will be Sophomore Ed Barry, Ronny Tubbs, and Ray Yetten. Jim Jefferson for Jim Sanford at right tackle is the only change in the line.

Four-Man Line

If Tufts had trouble last week end with Northeastern's varying defense, it will probably be more than busy trying to cope with the line Williams will present tomorrow. In holding a strong Bowdoin team to a scoreless tie last Saturday, Charlie Caldwell's boys presented an unorthodox four-man line.

Tufts should not be counted out of the picture, however, for the Jumbos are a vastly improved unit over last year. More than that, the squad itself has a better mental attitude. Last season injuries at the start foreshadowed a poor record. This year, the boys resolved they would improve that record, and already they have.

Coach Lew Manly will probably make two shifts in the iron-man team he has used so far. Bruce Russell, whose defensive work against Tufts saw him promoted to the first-stringers, will start in place of Burch Lorett at right guard, while Murray Kenney will take over in the backfield in place of the injured sophomore, Art Harrison.

Dry Day Sought

If the day be dry tomorrow, the Boston College-St. Anselm's clash should provide some high scoring. The visitors' Raymie McLean, fast and shifty, should thrill with his broken field running, while Lou Montgomery can be counted on for some brilliant work for the home forces. Raymie was handicapped by mud last year, and St. Anselm's went home convinced that the Eagles had escaped them only because of weather conditions. Although there is no reason why B. C. should not be favored, Coach Frank Leahy is taking no chances, and is handling this game just as he would a major contest. His "shock troop" backfield will start as usual in back of the first-string line.

Meanwhile, up in Maine, the annual State Series gets under way with promises of being the best ever conducted. Maine plays at Bates and Colby visits Bowdoin. Bowdoin and Colby, co-champions last year, enter their game undefeated, although both have played a scoreless tie. Favorites in the series tomorrow should be Bowdoin over Colby and Maine over Bates. Elsewhere the Little Three championship opens with Wesleyan traveling to Amherst. Other outstanding games involving New England colleges see Holy Cross facing a Colgate eleven which has bowed to N. Y. U. and Duke, Brown visiting Princeton, and Yale going out to meet Tom Harmon and his Michigan mates.

Games in New England this week end follow.

Friday, Oct. 27

*American International at Coast Guard.

Saturday, Oct. 28

Wesleyan at Amherst.
Maine at Bates.
St. Anselm's at Boston College.
Colby at Bowdoin.
Dartmouth at Harvard.
Colgate at Holy Cross.
Massachusetts State at W. P. I.
Norwich at Middlebury.
Vermont at New Hampshire.
Rhode Island State at Northeastern.
Springfield at Providence.
Williams at Tufts.
Trenton Teachers at Arnold.
C. C. N. Y. at Lowell Textile.

*Night game.

Indoor Baseball Is Planned For Boston Through Winter

The austere Boston Garden seems to be an edifice that spurs one and all to conceive of ventures to be held within its surrounding walls. Yesterday Huntington R. 'Tack' Hardwick and associates, officially announced to the press at a Parker House luncheon, the existence of a Boston franchise in the new National Professional Indoor Baseball League—stress the Indoor please, and do not confuse with softball.

The new league is to be headed by Tris Speaker as president. 'Spoke' as he was better known in his centerfield days of the Red Sox world championship era will be here later with complete information. There are to be two divisions, the West including Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis and the East, comprising Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

A tentative schedule of 52 games, 26 away and as many at home is planned. There will be nine double-headers at home. At the conclusions of the regular season a four-out-of-seven series for the winners of the divisions is to be held. Dates are not available but Boston probably will open in Philadelphia, Nov. 17 and at home Nov. 27.

The game will be conducted largely on the lines of major league baseball and the baseball to be used will be smaller and firmer than the softball seen at the Garden during the summer. The best men players available will be sought with local hopefuls invited to the tryouts to be announced soon. Big league ball players will serve for the most part in the managerial posts. Top salary will be $75 a week.

Efforts were being made by the Boston interests to secure an old Boston favorite for manager, Harry Hooper, a valued member of the old Red Sox outfield of Speaker, Lewis and Hooper. Minor difficulties were to be ironed out before he could accept the post, although he wishes to take over. The Boston interests are hopeful of being an adjunct aide to baseball in general.

Some of the managers already secured are Moose McCormick, former Giant, at New York; Waite Hoyt, former Yankee pitcher, at Brooklyn; and Harry Davis, ex Philadelphia first baseman, at Philadelphia. Pittsburgh has not signed one as yet. The Western section will have Bill Wambsganss at Cleveland; Gabby Street at St. Louis; Gus Dorais, Detroit University football coach and old-time ball player, at Detroit; Brick Owen, former umpire, at Chicago and a Cincinnati manager yet to be named.

Along with Hardwick in the Boston interests are Ralph Hornblower, W. L. Thompson, Howard Johnson and William J. Keville, secretary. W. M.

New Players Appear For Boston Olympics

Appearance of many new faces at the rink has caused the Boston Olympics to show more speed and style after only one week's practice than they have ever shown before. Latest to show up is Ty Anderson of Swampscott, who is expected to help out materially at defense.

Dave "Harpo" Walsh of Walpole, former Dartmouth star, made his first appearance of the season at the Arena last night, and showed enough ability to warrant him a try for a first-line berth. Walsh was a teammate of Bud Foster's at Hanover, and it is possible that the two may see service together again.

The Olympics are scheduled to open in Quebec City Friday, Nov. 3. Nov. 5 they play the Cataracts in Shawinigan Falls. Their first home appearance will be at the Arena Nov 11.

Michigan State gridders last year defeated Wayne, Illinois Wesleyan, West Virignia, Syracuse, Marquette and Temple, but lost to Michigan, Santa Clara and Missouri.

Sports Around the Hub

Massachusetts Golf Association Berated

For adopting a rule last year specifying that members of the Massachusetts Golf Association need not also belong to the U. S. Golf Association, the State body found itself soundly rated by the national organization last night at its annual meeting at Weston Golf Club.

Harold W. Pierce, Vice-President of the U. S. G. A., insisting that the national organization needed support, declared that the M. G. A. had hurt such support by adopting that rule. "You gained six new clubs for your organization," he declared. "But we lost 13 clubs in this State."

$30 Fee

Pierce argued that the services rendered by the U. S. G. A. were far in excess of the $30 fee each club must pay to belong. He pointed out how it has conducted championships, made researches in turf control, standardized balls and clubs, and established uniform rules. "Yet 13 clubs here were not willing to pay $30 a year—30 cents per member assuming a membership of 100—to support our association."

The meeting went off according to form with the following officers elected: C. Campbell Patterson, President; A. O. Barker and W. Prince Smith, Vice-Presidents; Melville P. Merritt, Secretary-Treasurer; and Joseph M. Batchelder, Edmond F. Dagnino, George E. Finlay, A. Oram Fulton, Durham Jones, and Franklin King, members of the Executive Committee.

In the tournament conducted in the rain in the afternoon, low gross was won by Joe Batchelder of Salem, 72, while second low gross went to Mel Merritt of Tedesco, 76; first net was won by Ellery Rogers of The Country Club, 76-68, while second net was taken by W. P. Fuller of Salem, 76-69.

* * *

In order to guarantee the presence in Boston of Eddie Shore, Dit Clapper, Frank Brimsek, and Bobby Bauer for the game between the Bruins and the Springfield Indians Monday night at the Arena, Manager Art Ross has made reservations for them to fly from Montreal to Boston Monday morning. Ross and these four players are due to play in the benefit game for Babe Siebert Sunday night. Shore will play for Springfield in the exhibition games here.

* * *

Next Sunday afternoon at the Myopia Hunt Club, a match game will take place between Harvard and the Hamilton Bicycle Polo Club. Jack Lewis, Cam Burrage, Tom Higginson, and Forbes Perkins will appear for Harvard, while Andy Marshall, Paul Fox, Sis McKean, and Ben Forbes will play for Hamilton.

* * *

Quincy High, which finished in a tie for sixth in the State interscholastic cross country championship last year, is the latest entry for the coming title meet sponsored by Boston University at Nickerson Field, Riverside, Nov. 4.

* * *

Exhibition squash and badminton matches featured Opening Night at the University Club last night, as more than 400 turned out for the start of the winter season. Squash exhibitions included Harold Kaese, State semi-finalist last year. Bob Roundey, Chester McClintock, Nelson Withington, Charles Dunker, and Joe Daniels. Jack Brewer, national eastern badminton professional champion, demonstrated with the birds.

* * *

Tufts Javees played to a scoreless tie with the Essex Aggies at Danvers yesterday.

Watching Farkas

University of Detroit football followers are getting a great thrill out of the sterling performances of Andy Farkas with the Washington Redskins. In Detroit, Andy was considered one of the best backs of all time, and he seems to be proving the soundness of this judgment in Washington. National League tacklers are finding him just about as hard to bring down as did the collegians.

Charles A. Comiskey, II, inherited a sixth interest in the Chicago White Sox but would rather obtain diamond fame as a moundsman than as a baseball club magnate.

it's HOOD'S
Delicious ICE CREAM ROLL
1. BUTTERSCOTCH CENTER
2. RASPBERRY SAUCE RING
3. VANILLA
4. CHOCOLATE FUDGE BARK
SOLD ONLY BY YOUR NaborHOOD ICE CREAM DEALER

WATERTOWN, MASS.
Get Your Milk in the Convenient Cream Top Bottle
and be sure of pure milk and rich, thick cream
Dairy Products for Every Meal
A Woodland wagon passes your door every morning.
C. L. WOODLAND
54 Waverley Avenue Mid. 3818

Make the Track Test
Here's how you do it: Go to the linen closet. Select an old sheet that is freshly laundered. Lay it carefully over your living-room rug. Leave it there for *one day!* At the end of 24 hours, examine it. Note how much dirt you, and your family have tracked onto it. Multiply those tracks by 100 days . . . 200 days . . . 300 days! There'll be no doubt in your mind that your rugs *do need cleaning.* To be certain that their bright colors will be restored . . . their fresh attractiveness renewed . . . send them to ADAMS & SWETT.
ADAMS & SWETT
HIGhlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

NIGHT BEGINS IN THE AFTERNOON
AVOID DRIVING THROUGH HEADLIGHT GLARE
RELAX ON THE B and M TRAIN
When you go away - for a weekend or on a business trip - travel the safe, comfortable way. Keep off the highways where early darkness and bright headlights now add to the inconvenience and strain of automobile driving. Take the train and relax!
Use B and M 3-day and 60-day round trip coach tickets and save money as you ride - in daylight or in darkness!
BARGAIN ROUND TRIP TICKETS
60-Day Round Trip Coach Ticket
3-Day Round Trip Coach Ticket
$4.95 Boston-Portland, Me. $4.40
$2.55 Boston-Manchester, N. H. $2.30
THE OLD FARMER'S 1939 ALMANAC
October 27:
Sun rises 6:10 A.M.
Sun sets 4:45 P.M.
Next Time—Go by
BOSTON and MAINE

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,678,600
1939 volume to date 222,932,708
1938 volume to date 236,766,493

Mild Selling Forces Stocks To Lower Level

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The stock market balked at recovery efforts today, with pivotal issues losing fractions to 2 points or more.

Volume dwindled on the slump and transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares. Near the final hour some stocks were a shade better than their worst.

Failure of yesterday's rally in the rails to hold, brokers said, discouraged traders who lightened their positions until sentiment as to the future could be tested a little better.

While many in Wall Street feel that the market is considerably behind business recovery, analysts said today that in wartime stocks generally sell at a lower ratio of price to earnings than in times of peace. This they asserted was true from 1914 to 1918. The price-earnings ratio on many favorite issues dropping in that time from about 20 times earnings to around 5 to 10.

Depressed most of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Phelps Dodge, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, Electric Auto Lite, International Harvester, Caterpillar, Great Northern and Santa Fe.

Off in the curb were Colts Firearms, Niles-Bement-Pond and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market tilted downward today. Going into the final hour, losses of fractions to 2 or more were frequent among rail, utility and industrial issues.

Foreign bonds also sold lower. Weak were Canadian, Italian, and Japanese government issues.

United States Governments rode an uneven path, with values around 12-32ds of a point higher to 15-32ds lower.

On the downside were Bethlehem Steel 3½s and 3¾s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Nickel Plate 4½s, Studebaker 6s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Particularly strong were Canadian Pacific issues, the 5s of '54 and 4½s of '60 advancing between 3 and 4 points.

Poor Crop Outlook Puts Wheat Price Up

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Buying stimulated by serious crop reports from the Southwestern winter wheat belt lifted prices more than a cent a bushel in the final hour of trading today.

Trade reports indicated recent rains missed important dry areas in the southwest and a prominent crop expert, H. C. Donovan, said his recent inspection tour through the heart of the hard winter wheat belt indicated that the crop outlook at this time is the worst in his 55 years of experience.

Wheat closed 7/8-1 1/2 higher than yesterday, December 85 1/2-3/8, May 84 3/4-7/8; corn unchanged to 1/4 lower, December 49 5/8-3/4, May 52 1/4-3/8; oats 1/8-1/4 up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Profit taking on the heels of recent substantial advances tinged stock market prices with irregularity today. Dealings were considerably below the fast pace of the last few weeks. British funds dipped a little while industrial leaders swerved narrowly both ways. Good demand appeared for diamond stocks and a pick-up in buying of kaffirs was noted near the close. Other commodity stocks were pretty well maintained.

Paris: Prices were marked down throughout the bourse today. Selling appeared based on an entirely unconfirmed rumor concerning a Soviet invasion of the Bessarabia area. Rentes closed 30 centimes higher to 30 lower.

Amsterdam: American shares listed in the bourse snapped out of an uncertain start to close with small gains predominating today. Domestic equities moved evenly.

Liverpool: Influence of a decline at New York was offset by steadiness at Bombay in today's cotton futures trade. Final prices were 5 lower to 3 higher.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Gossard (HW) Co	50c	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
Lock Joint Pipe	$1.50	M	Oct. 31	Oct. 21
Manhattan Shirt	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Accumulated				
Minnesota Valley Canning Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Irregular				
Morris Plan Bk (Cleveland, Ohio)	30c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Petrolite Cp (Del)	60c	..	Oct. 23	Oct. 14
Extra				
Climax Molybdenum	$1	..	Nov. 10	Nov. 3
Cosmos Imp Mills	5c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
First Nat Bank Palm Beach	50c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Manhattan Shirt	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Sears Roebuck	$1.25	..	Dec. 11	Nov. 10
Regular				
Cont Am Life Ins Co (Wilm, Del)	37½c	Q	Oct. 26	Oct. 18
Contl Cushion Sprg	5c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Corporate Inv, Cl A	5c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Cosmos Imp Mills	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Dominion & Anglo Inv Crp Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
First Nat Bank Palm Beach	$1	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Holophane Co	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Indiana Associated Telephone $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Ironwood & Bessemer Ry & Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Jefferson Lake Oil	12½c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Lock Joint Pipe	$1.50	M	Nov. 30	Nov. 20
Do	$1.50	M	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Morris Plan Co of R I (Providence,RI)	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Nineteen Hundred Corp Class B	12½c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
N W Nat Life Ins	15c	S	Nov. 10	Nov. 1
Phoenix Accept. Corp. Class A	12½c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Phillips Pet	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 3
Privateer Mines Ltd	5c	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 25
St Louis Car 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Sears Roebuck	75c	Q	Dec. 11	Nov. 10
Sioux City G&E	25c	..	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Stein (A) & Co	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Tradesmen's Nat Bank & Tr (Phila)	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	7	65	64¾	64¾	— ¼
55½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	55½	55	55	— ¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	14	10	9⅝	10	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21	21	21	+ ¾
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	60¾	60	60	— ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	Oct 26
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 26
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	17¾	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	15	14¾	15	— ⅝
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	18¾	18½	18¾	— ¼
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	25½	24¾	25½	+ ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅜g)	2	11	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 26
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	183½	182	182	−1¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	14⅜	14	14	Oct 26
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	24	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	67	67	67	+1⅝
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	18	43¾	43	43¾	
19⅞	12¾	Aloha Cem (¾g)	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	Oct 26
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 26
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅞	— ⅞
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
38⅛	16¾	Am Airlines	16	39	37	39	+2
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	10	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	14	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	6	52	51½	51⅞	−1⅝
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	19	110	108⅞	110	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	Oct 25
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	15	38¾	37¾	38	— ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	9	60	59½	59½	−1¾
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	14	24	23½	24	
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	122	122	122	Oct 26
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	8	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	23⅜	22	23⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	10	27	25⅞	27	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	25	24¼	25	— ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	−1¼
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	22	50¾	49¾	50¾	+1
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	23	22⅛	23	+1¾
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	20	7½	7	7	— ½
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	5	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¾
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	70½	70½	70½	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	38	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	14	28¼	27⅛	28	+ ⅜
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	10	52½	51⅝	52⅛	+ ¾
45⅜	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	11	44¾	43½	44⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	8½	Am.Rad & St S	71	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	22	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	78	78	78	— ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	11	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	11	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	28	55½	54¼	55	— ½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	— ⅞
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	Oct 25
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	29	38¼	37½	38¼	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	19	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ¾
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	4	17	17	17	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ½
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	11	167½	166¼	167½	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	7	82¼	81¾	82	+ ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	7	82¼	81¾	82	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	142½	142½	142½	+2¼
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	29	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90½	90¼	90¼	Oct 25
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	6	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	7	54	53	54	— ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 25
40	20⅜	Anaconda (¾g)	39	34⅛	33½	33¾	
54⅛	35	Anacon W & C	3	45	44¼	44¼	Oct 26
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	12	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 26
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32¼	32	32	— ¾
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	101	100⅞	100⅞	Oct 26
83¾	35⅝	Armour Ill	31	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	50	49	49	−1⅝
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 24
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	8	39⅞	39½	39¾	— ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	41	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	12	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	78¾	78½	78½	Oct 26
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	−1¼
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 23
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	23	32½	31⅜	32¼	
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	4	64½	63¾	63⅜	+ ⅜
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	13	26¾	25½	25¾	— ⅝
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	18¾	18¾	Oct 26
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	18½	17¼	17½	Oct 26
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	14	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Oct 26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¾
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Oct 26
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
8⅞	5⅛	Aviation Corp	115	7⅛	6¾	7	
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	52	19⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Balt & Ohio	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅝
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	22	21½	21½	— ½
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	11	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	10½	10½	10½	Oct 26
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	7	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 20
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	−2⅛
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
73⅝	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	165	33¾	32¼	33¼	+ ¾
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	4	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅜
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅝
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	7	41¼	40¾	41	−1
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	103	91¾	90	91½	— ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	19	18¼	17⅝	17¾	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	115⅞	115¼	115¼	— ¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¾
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	5	24	23	23	−1½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	48	30¼	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	7	26¼	25½	25½	−1
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	22	22½	21⅝	22½	+1
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	16	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	25	27¾	26⅞	27½	— ¼
47	11½	Boston & Maine	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
34⅜	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	10	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Oct 26
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	38	26	25	25⅝	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	+1
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	52½	52	52	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	18	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	42	41½	42	
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 26
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	52	26⅜	25½	26½	+1
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	15	22	21¾	21¾	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
8	4	Budd Mfg	18	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26¾	26½	26½	Oct 26
34⅛	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	32	31	31¼	— ½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
18¾	11	Bur Ad M (.40e)	7	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	13	5½	5	5⅜	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 26
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	11	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	2	16½	16	16	— ¾
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	18	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	37	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7⅛	6¾	7	Oct 25
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 25
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	6	81	81	81	−2¼
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	5	59	58	59	— ½
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29¼	13⅝	Celanese Corp	40	28½	27⅜	28	
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	13	11⅜	10¾	11	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	12	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	Oct 26
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	7	9¼	9	9	— ½
6⅞	3½	Century R M	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ½
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	20	40	39½	39½	−1⅛
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	4	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20¼	20	20	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	5	27½	27⅛	27⅛	−1⅛
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	32	43⅝	42⅝	43	— ⅝
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	90¼	90	90	+1
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	25	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	— ¼
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	14	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
		Chi M St P&P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	36¾	36¾	36¾	
50	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅝	½	⅝	Oct 26
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	1	1	1	Oct 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
13⅛	5	Childs Co	16	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	78	92	90¾	91½	— ⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	2	12⅜	12	12⅜	Oct 26
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	1	32⅝	31	31	−2
39	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	6	36¼	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	16	49¼	48	48¾	— ½
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	21	34⅞	34	34½	— ⅝
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	120¼	120¼	120¼	+1¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	19	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 26
37½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	21	36½	35½	36½	+ ¾
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	23	23	23	−1⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	22¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 26
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	22	21½	21½	— ¾
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	41	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	14	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	7	20	20	20	Oct 26
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	96	95½	95½	Oct 26
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	16	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	— ⅛
109⅝	98½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	53	52½	53	— ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	+ ½
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	19	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
96	73	Com'th & South	23	15⅝	15	15⅝	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	70⅞	70	70	−1⅜
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.65g)	85	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	9	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	+ ⅝
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8	8¼	Oct 25
31⅜	15½	Cons Aircraft	63	30½	29¼	30½	+1
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 26
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	71	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	105½	105	105½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	9	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	21	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cu

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Government Debt Is Now in Excess of $41,000,000,000

Business and Industry

N. Y. Exchange Offers Change In Stock Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A series of recommended changes in the Federal tax structure affecting transactions in securities, prepared at the request of John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, is announced by the New York Stock Exchange.

The changes are designed to place the stock transfer tax on a more logical, equitable, and economic basis.

The special committee of the exchange which prepared the memorandum, consisting of Robert P. Boylan, Chairman; Howard Froelick, and John .A. Coleman, reported that "the public interest will be well served by incorporation into the tax system of the modifications and revisions which it recommends."

Summary Given

A summary of the Exchange's tax recommendations follows:

1. That a schedule of moderately graduated, specific, per share rates based on market value be adopted.

2. That the base of the stock transfer tax be limited to the taxing of actual sales of stock. The revenue from these sales at present comprises approximately 97 per cent of the total revenue from the tax. The savings to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in administrative costs and to the public in legal and reportorial fees from the adoption of such a limitation should be many times the amount of the tax eliminated.

3. That the double tax on the small investor, namely, the buyer and seller of odd-lots, be eliminated by exempting odd-lot sales of odd-lot dealers from the tax.

4. That a simpler method of collecting the tax on transactions executed on organized exchanges be adopted, eliminating the use of stamps.

5. That co-operative efforts be made to bring about uniformity of Federal and State taxation.

The report says, in discussing "inequality of the rate structure," that the Federal tax on the transfer of stocks is 4 cents on each $100 of par or face value, or 4 cents a share on stock without par or face value, and is 5 cents a share when the selling price is $20 or more. Illustrations cited include a stock selling at $145 a share with a $100 par value, transfer of which calls for a tax of 5 cents, although on a stock selling at $1.25 a share with a no par value, the tax is 4 cents. Another contrast is a $100 par stock selling at $1 a share, the transfer tax being 4 cents, while a $20 par stock selling at $150 a share bears a transfer tax of 1 cent.

More Stable Revenue

The memorandum says a remedy which would provide a more stable source and larger amount of revenue would be the "introduction of moderately graduated, specific, per share rates based on market value, such rates not to exceed the point of 'diminishing return.'"

The memorandum argues that the basis of imposition of the present tax is so inclusive that it applies, for example, to transfers that do not involve real change of ownership or title, with the resultant continuous necessity of interpretation, court rulings, and consultation with transfer agents to determine whether a specific transfer is taxable.

A specific case was cited by the memorandum where three transfer taxes may be imposed when an investment trust wishes to dispose of stock held in its portfolio, asserting that a realistic approach would call for "elimination of the tax imposed on all nominal transfers where no transfer of real ownership is involved, and for clear delineation and definition as to what is an what is not a nominal transfer under the law.

"The existing difficulties in the administration of the stock transfer taxes could easily be eliminated by restricting the taxes to sales of stock," the memorandum said.

G. E. to Manufacture New-Type Auto Headlights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The General Electric Company has concluded an arrangement with the Jackson (Miss.) Chamber of Commerce for construction of a $750,000 plant to manufacture new-type automobile headlights. The plant will employ from 300 to 400 persons. A 14-acre site has been obtained on the Illinois Central Lines and U. S. Highway 80.

The General Electric Company at present conducts no manufacturing operation in the South, and the plant at Jackson, Miss., will be the first in that territory. The automobile lamps manufactured there will be for replacement business. The new-style automobile lamp, which includes the reflectors, are so much heavier than the old-type lamps that freight charges have become an important factor. The plant at Jackson will probably be followed by additional factories in other sections of the country.

Phila. Rapid Transit Co.

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — Stockholders of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company approved an $85,000,000 reorganization plan that calls for merger of the company and all its leased lines into a unified transit company.

Steel Executive

Kay-Hart, N. Y.

Frederick J. Griffiths

Who will head the newly created Steel Division of Copperweld Steel Company as Executive Vice-President of the company. Mr. Griffiths is widely known in the alloy steel industry.

Engineering Awards In Week 20 P. C. Above 1938 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased activity on the part of private capital lifted engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday to $64,263,000, higher by 11 per cent than the previous week and 20 per cent above a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private awards, which were 94 per cent larger than the week before and 156 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year, exceeded public construction for the second time in three weeks. Until two weeks ago, private building had not exceeded public construction since April, 1938, when Metropolitan Life Insurance Company started a large scale housing development.

Increased commercial and industrial building projects were responsible for the rise in private awards.

Public construction dropped 22 per cent below the previous week and 26 per cent under a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$64,263,000	$53,634,000
Private	34,310,000	13,406,000
State and Municipal	25,966,000	34,946,000
Federal	3,897,000	5,282,000

Shell Union Oil Net Rises for Quarter

NEW YORK—Shell Union Oil Corporation's profit for the three months ended September 30, 1939, reported by R. G. A. van der Woude, president, amounted to $4,548,235 after provision for depletion, depreciation, intangible development expenditures, etc., and for Federal income taxes. This compared with net income of $1,684,156 in the preceding quarter and with $3,534,055 in the corresponding period of 1938. The net income for the 1939 quarter, after providing for dividends on the preferred stock, is equivalent to 31 cents per share on the common stock.

Gross sales for the quarter amounted to $65,971,720 compared with $67,978,651 for the 1938 period while costs, selling and general expenses amounted to $50,175,426 compared with $53,247,431 a year ago.

Provision for depletion, depreciation, intangible development expenditures, etc., was $10,431,421 compared with $9,488,814 for the quarter period a year ago.

Westinghouse Earns $4.46 Net Per Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $11,909,761. This was equal, under participating provisions of the shares, to $4.46 a share on the combined 7 per cent preferred and $50-par common stock.

Net profit in the comparable period a year earlier was $9,612,711, or $3.60 a share on combined preferred and common.

A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board, said business "is considerably better now than it was last year or any year since the beginning of the depression except for a short spurt in 1937."

Unfilled orders at Sept. 30 jumped to $58,337,790 from $43,817,402 a year ago.

Loft Now Holding Company For Its Pepsi-Cola Shares

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Loft, Inc., became a holding company Oct. 24 for its shares in the Pepsi-Cola Company and for a new company to be set up as operator of the candy company's stores and business.

The reorganization plan was presented by the board of directors to stockholders representing 65 per cent of the oustanding shares of Loft, Inc. Few dissenting votes were cast.

Provisions of the reorganization plan included:

Change of Loft's authorized stock from no-par value to a par value of $1 a share.

Increase of Loft's authorized common stock from 1,500,000 shares to 3,000,000.

The meeting was adjourned and no date set for further consideration of the proposed new company.

Treasury Near Present Limit For Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The federal debt went over the $41,000,000,000 mark today, bringing the Treasury within $4,000,000,000 of its borrowing limit.

The daily Treasury statement disclosed the debt total had reached $41,023,872,434 as a result of a $51,055,840 increase in one day due to borrowing on short term bills and to baby bond sales. A year ago, the debt was $38,424,932,579.77.

The new peak caused a revival of discussion in fiscal circles of how and when the Administration should ask, as it has said it would do, Congress to boost the limit from the present $45,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000.

Signpost of Deficits

Mention of such legislation caused some Congressional criticism last session, and is expected to bring more debate at the session beginning in January.

The debt limit stirs controversy because it is the most obvious signpost in Treasury accounting of the deficits which the Federal Government has incurred for 10 consecutive fiscal years.

The Federal debt was $16,026,087,087, or an average of $129 a person, on Dec. 31, 1930, but since then has risen almost month by month to its present record level, which equals about $311 a person.

It has increased $2,500,000,000 in the last year, and is expected to rise almost as much in the next year. Business conditions may dictate what will happen after that.

The $45,000,000,000 limit, Treasury officials say, probably would not be reached until some time in 1941, but they believe the capacity ought to be increased before the debt nears the mark.

Agencies "On Their Own"

In the last three weeks, the debt has been going up $50,000,000 a week because of increased Treasury sale of 91-day discount bills, a temporary form of financing, but when the next regular financing date arrives on Jan. 15, a more permanent type of borrowing may be resumed. The usual Sept. 15 financing date was skipped because the war was disturbing financing markets.

As the debt limit has approached, the Treasury has stopped using its own securities to borrow money for Governmental corporations such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Instead, it has helped those agencies to borrow money in their own names so that the debt would not be added to the Treasury's restricted borrowing power.

Such agencies also have borrowed in their own names to pay back old debts to the Treasury. Thus, Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced yesterday that the RFC was preparing to borrow $250,000,000 to clean up its debt to the Treasury.

The corporation debts of the Federal Government, which are guaranteed by the Treasury as contingent liabilities but are not included in the Treasury's debt, now total $5,356,026,198.

Continental Can Shows Gain in Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Can Company, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries, reported to the New York Stock Exchange consolidated net earnings for the 12 months ended September 30, 1939, based partly on estimates and subject to current year-end adjustments, of $12,787,491, which, after providing $5,275,495 for depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes, left net earnings available for dividends of $7,511,996.

After deducting $900,000 to cover dividends on 200,000 outstanding shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock, there remained $6,611,996 of net earnings applicable to the common stock, equivalent to $2.32 a share on 2,853,971 common shares of $20 par value outstanding September 30, 1939.

For the corresponding 12 months' period ended September 30, 1938, net earnings available for dividends were $7,026,531, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $2.16 a share on the common stock.

Propose Private Bank To Aid Small Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Five representatives of the Smaller Business Association will confer next Wednesday, Nov. 1 (10 a. m., E. S. T), in Washington, with Jerome Frank of the Securities and Exchange Commission upon the subject of a proposed private banking corporation which, with indirect government participation, would aid small business concerns.

This was announced by Henry Modell of the Association, which has members in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Mr. Modell said the conference had been arranged at his request.

Mo. Pacific's September Net Highest Since 1936

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad reported net railway operating income in September of $977,099, better than any September since 1932, with the single exception of September, 1936. The railroad's net in September, 1932, was $1,402,588 and in September, 1936, it was $981,964.

For the first nine months, the railroad's net operating income was $3,975,502, compared with $3,306,220 for the same period in 1938 and $9,114,562 for the nine months in 1937.

Business Men Study Problem Of Industrial Mobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As successive Nazi trial balloons on peace proposals fall flat, the British and French pledges to fight Hitlerism to the finish gain added weight. With the resources of Russia apparently placed at the disposal of the Germans and the real possibility of the establishment of a German-Russian control through the Balkans, the efficacy of the Anglo-French naval blockade of Germany might be considered lessened. Under these circumstances, says Perry K. Sellon of the Standard Statistics Company, the present conflict might possibly drag on for years. If the fortunes of war go in one way, we might enter the war.

American business is realistic and cannot allow its planning to be blurred by the strong anti-war feeling in this country. This being the case, business executives are thumbing through dusty files and studying ancient statistics (if they have the spare time in these hectic days), trying to learn or re-learn what happened to industry generally and to their own lines specifically in the period 1914-18. While this information is certainly helpful, it is not enough. Today the Government has invaded the sphere of private business to a far greater extent than in the time of our neutrality during the first World War.

Will the powers of the many present controlling agencies be broadened and strengthened during our neutrality in this war?

Just what powers has the President or his executive agencies under the "limited emergency" which he proclaimed on Sept. 8?

In the event that we enter the war, will the widely but vaguely discussed Industrial Mobilization Plan be set in motion at once? Or is the President or Congress likely to dissect it?

1917 Rise in Prices

In the neutrality period of the 1914-1918 war, business emerged, at first rather slowly, from a depressed period and then swung in late 1915, 1916 and 1917 into a whirlwind of prosperity. The Government made no effort to stem the phenomenal rise in prices, nor did it lay a restraining hand on business. But it rued the day.

The whole situation changed radically and suddenly after we took our place with the Allies. The uptrend in prices which immediately developed was serious largely because it came after prices had already reached extraordinary heights. The productive capacity of the country was largely occupied with Allied orders in 1917, when our own Government suddenly began to need enormous supplies of all descriptions.

For a period of about two months in the spring of 1917 the confusion was intense. Advice from the Allied powers was prolix but conflicting. There was no procurement, coordinating, or clearing agency for the Allied material needs nor for our Government's requirements.

Prices rose sky high. Family budgets were reduced as men left for military training camps. There was a bad squeeze in wheat because of a short crop. Extraordinary exports of steel, iron and copper boosted prices and upset the Government's material plans. A shortage of cars forced coal prices up, and, worse, threatened a complete breakdown of rail transportation.

In these circumstances, the Congress and the President, under emergency war powers, established a whole series of controlling agencies to cover the entire industrial field, agriculture, and foreign trade. Industry looked askance at these Government controls but had to admit the necessity for similar action in Great Britain and France. However, in deference to this shyness of business, the Government went slowly in instituting controls, and, very generally, sought the advice and co-operation of business leaders.

Difficulties in 1914-18

It is probably not necessary to remind business men of the splendid job done under appalling conditions by the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Price-Fixing Committee, the War Trade Board, and the Federal Trade Commission.

It was only just before the Armistice that the nation was mobilized on any kind of an efficient scale. With no models to go by, those agencies were forced to use a trial-and-error method of evolving policies. The result was, literally, months of production delays, unbalanced production, labor unrest and shortages, price negotiations, determination of costs and profit margins, and inter-agency competitive bidding for supplies.

Each of the agencies listed above and the War and Navy Departments had direct or indirect price control authority in varying degree. Their approaches to this central problem of prices differed widely. However, a few generalizations may be made. It was obvious that control over prices of Government needs alone would have meant higher prices for the Allies and the public who would be bidding against each other for what was left. This was impractical and President Wilson declared for one price for all buyers.

Furthermore, it was evident that prices would have to be set high enough in each of the affected lines to stimulate production to a substantial degree. Runaway markets had to be stopped and relatively stable, high prices were substituted.

Seeds of Trouble Evident

No blanket authority was granted either to the President or to any agency to work out any broad scheme of general price regulation. Indeed, the legal bases for many of the regulations laid down were varied and sometimes doubtful. When a war purpose made any price control imperative, specific authorization by Congress often was not awaited, particularly after the first few months of the war.

We are not at war today, and we propose to remain at peace—if we can. Present problems are not acute. Price of many commodities rose sharply after the outbreak of war in September. The Government, trade associations, and business men themselves have used their powers of persuasion more or less successfully in slowing down the uptrend. The farmer is getting a better break on prices, which, at the moment, is pleasing to the Administration. Industrial production is surging ahead, and Washington is not inclined to check this tendency, at least for the present.

Obviously, however, there are seeds of trouble in the present situation. The farmer, tempted by visions of increased demand for foodstuffs and better prices, may decide to throw overboard the crop controls and soil conservation program of the Administration. Bottlenecks will appear in industry, and these, together with possible transportation delays may cause runaway markets in some commodities, particularly if the Neutrality Act is modified.

If serious dislocations occur affecting large consumer groups, the Government will have to do something. However, the welling distrust of the Administration's encroachment on business will have some bearing on whatever action is taken.

President's Power Immense

Business men should remember that under a limited emergency such as has been proclaimed in this country the President and the executive agencies of the Government have rather extensive powers. An inkling of this may be gained from a study of the substantial list of residual and emergency laws still applicable under present or war conditions. The extreme interest in what emergency legislation is still on the books was highlighted when the Senate passed Senator Vandenberg's resolution requesting the Attorney General to compile a list of the powers delegated to the President by existing statutes.

The question of price control is crucial to every business man. The likelihood is that general price policies of the first World War will be followed, i. e., the same prices for the Government, civilian, and ally; the fixing of maximum rather than minimum prices; the fixing of unit prices slightly above the bulk line of profitable production.

Extreme differences in production problems and costs in foods forced the Food Control Administration during the first World War to attempt to fix a reasonable margin of profit for food wholesalers and retailers under a license control. However, the Lever Act under which this was done was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Whatever may be the fate of food prices, it is fairly certain that there will be complete price control of strategic and critical materials. Britain has already established such controls for a number of essentials.

FPC to Probe Natural Gas Rates of Cities Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—An investigation to determine whether rates of the Cities Service Gas Company for transportation and sale of natural gas were "unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential" was announced by the Federal Power Commission.

The commission said that if, after a hearing, it should be found any of the rates or charges were unjust, it would determine and fix just and reasonable rates.

The action followed a complaint by the Public Service Commission of Missouri which asked the commission last May to determine the fair price of gas sold by the company in eight Missouri counties and 58 communities.

Exchange Seat Off $8,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A membership in the New York Stock Exchange has been purchased for $62,000. The price was $8,000 below the last price paid, but $11,000 above the year's low, $51,000, on April 11.

Flaxseed Crushings Have Large Gain in Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that in the quarter ended Sept. 30 American mills crushed 190,787 tons of flaxseed, producing 134,326,190 pounds of linseed oil. This compared with a crush of 141,210 tons of seed and production of 98,407,203 pounds of oil in the corresponding portion of last year.

Stocks of flaxseed at mills on Sept. 30 totaled 178,735 tons, compared with 85,542 tons on the same date last year. Stocks of linseed oil on Sept. 30, as reported by crushers, was 78,920,971 pounds, compared with 79,500,005 pounds on the same date last year.

Erie Net Shows Sharp Rise

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported its September net operating income as $1,598,171 against $451,876 in September, 1938. The nine months net was $7,186,853 against $822,366 the same period last year.

Equitable Life Head Upholds Sales Methods

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, upheld sales methods of his company's agents before the Monopoly Committee, contending that in most cases an agent did a prospect a service by persuading him to purchase more insurance than he thought he wanted.

"Since 1929," he testified during the committee's investigation of life insurance sales and agency practices, "many people have come to me and expressed gratification because some agent cornered them, pressed them up against the wall and almost stuck a gun in their ribs to induce them to buy insurance."

Mr. Parkinson made the observation in an exchange with Jerome Frank, member of the Securities Commission, who contended the insurance executive should also mention the "disgruntled feelings of those who have been high-pressured into buying more insurance than they can afford—and their name is legion."

Mr. Parkinson conceded that "unfortunately, a large number have been persuaded to take their policies and pay for them for a time and then let them drop."

Paraphrasing Shakespeare, he added, however, that "there is plenty of evidence to show it is better to have been insured for a while than never to have been insured at all."

The committee placed in the record figures showing that 49.1 per cent of the Equitable's agents in New York City area earned $1,250 a year or less and that 34 per cent received $750 or less per year.

"I'm quite certain they don't earn enough," Mr. Parkinson commented, adding that the company was constantly attempting to provide new opportunities for its agents.

Except for 100 agents a year, he said, all the company's agents were on a straight commission basis of compensation.

Because of the turnover in personnel, he testified, the company employed about 2,000 new agents a year.

Of 3,165 new agents in 1936, committee figures showed, only 682 were left at the end of 1938.

New Jersey Seeks Overdue Road Taxes Totaling $16,000,000

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The Attorney General's Office announced it would move Nov. 2 before Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard for collection of about $16,000,000 in overdue railroad taxes and penalties.

The state will ask the court for an entry of judgment for tax arrearages for the years 1932 and 1933 totaled $9,240,196, plus interest penalties approximating $7,000,000.

With the exception of the Pennsylvania System, which has paid in full, railroads operating in New Jersey have withheld a portion of taxes annually since 1931 while carrying on a legal fight against the State's taxing methods, which they contended were illegal and discriminatory. Appeals for 1932 and 1933 were turned down last March by the United States Supreme Court.

Retail Auto Sales 46 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—September retail sales of passenger cars and trucks totaled 169,741 units, a gain of 46 per cent over the like 1938 month, the Automobile Manufacturers Association announced.

Of the September aggregate, passenger car sales numbered 139,660 units, a gain of 54 per cent over last year, and trucks 30,081, a rise of 17 per cent.

For the first nine 1939 months, sales of passenger cars and trucks totaled 2,347,865 units, a rise of 42 per cent over the like period last year. Of the nine months' total, passenger car sales at 1,955,941 units were 46 per cent above a year ago, and trucks sales at 391,924 units, were up 29 per cent.

Wholesale Sugar Prices Cut

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The Great Western Sugar Co. reduced the wholesale price of sugar from $6.12 per 100 pounds to $5.87, effective Oct. 17.

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Bethlehem Steel Profits Jump; Pays $1 Dividend; Backlog Big

NEW YORK (AP) — Coincident with the disclosure of a large gain in the September quarter earnings, Bethlehem Steel Corporation directors ordered a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock and reported the company had the largest backlog of unfilled orders since the World War.

The third quarter net profit of $5,377,470 was equal to $1.10 a share of common stock after deducting dividends on the preferred stocks. It compared with $3,822,927 or 61 cents a common share in the previous quarter and $446,866 or 42 cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock in the 1938 September quarter.

The $1 dividend on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10, doubled the previous distribution, the company having paid 50 cents last Sept. 15. These are the only dividends paid on Bethlehem common since December, 1937. The usual quarterly dividends were declared on the 7 per cent and 5 per cent preferred stocks.

Running at Capacity

Eugene G. Grace said the company was operating at capacity, that incoming orders so far have continued in execss of capacity thereby increasing the backlog of unfilled business which totaled $263,857,017 on Sept. 30. That, said Mr. Grace, was a peace-time record, and compared with $184,921,081 on June 30 and $101,528,356 at the September date last year.

Mr. Grace intimated Bethlehem would make no move to increase steel prices if operating volume remained satisfactory and costs were controlled.

He thought Bethlehem's export business had been stimulated by the war but he declared:

"I would like to see the war stop today. Bethlehem Steel Corp. would be better off if it did."

Commenting on the orders Bethlehem has received for guns, projectiles and other war implements for the United States Government, the executive said:

"I wish that was not necessary. I would rather see the expenditure going into normal domestic channels."

Touching steel's place in war, in connection with the prevailing controversy over offensive and defensive weapons, Mr. Grace asserted that "if we were called on to make guns and projectiles we could not stamp them for defense as contrasted with offense."

In answer to reporters' questions as to his sentiments on the Neutrality Act, Mr. Grace said his personal feeling was that repeal of the embargo would be a definite step toward peace.

Says Repeal Sound

"I believe repeal is sound," he added, "it should have been done at the regular session of Congress. But that is no reason for not doing it now."

Regarding the steel price situation the Bethlehem head said:

"We are not ready to forecast or try to anticipate a long time ahead. We don't want to see and we will not be a party to any profiteering. We believe in fair prices and a fair profit. If nothing occurs to increase our costs with current high operations; if we can correct "low spots" with the volume we have, then we see no reason for increased prices. We don't want an inflated situation built up and have the bubble burst later. We believe it best to keep the ship steady."

Bethlehem's announced "current" operating rate of 95 per cent of capacity, Mr. Grace explained, represented the estimated average figure for October, but at present operations are at 100 per cent.

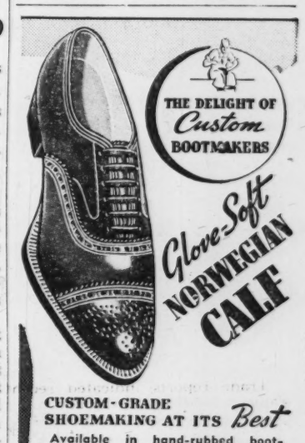
American Income Is Up $2,000,000,000 In 9 Months of '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—Americans received $2,000,000,000 more in wages, dividends and other forms of income in the first three-quarters of this year than in the similar 1938 period, the Commerce Department estimated.

The total for the nine months was $50,789,000,000. The Department said that if the same pace continues until the end of the year, the 1939 total will be $68,600,000,000, compared with last year's $66,275,000,000.

The year's average was brought up by a boost to $6,012,000,000 in the estimated September earnings of the population. The gain last month was attributed to increased farm income resulting from higher farm prices, higher dividends and higher industrial pay rolls, although the latter increase was offset somewhat by decreased relief payments.

The social Security Board announced that unemployment insurance payments in September dropped 24 per cent below the August total. Payments in September dropped 24 per cent below the August total. Payments in September aggregated $33,806,000 as contrasted with an average of $38,649,250 for the previous eight months of 1939.



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Says Pressure Groups Inhere In U. S. Scene

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—"Pressure groups" were described by Secretary Henry Wallace as an integral part of the American scene.

"No pressure group in America can successfully abuse its power at the expense of the general welfare," the Agriculture Secretary told the Western Conference on Governmental Problems. "It may succeed for a while, but it cannot succeed for very long if our democracy is functioning properly.

"There is no sense in deploring pressures groups, for they are a component part of democracy and have been active on the American scene for 150 years; what is important is that there exists such a tension between competing pressure groups that no one pressure group can be powerful enough to dominate the public will."

Hits Interstate Barriers

He blamed the pressure of economic groups largely for the "absurd lengths" to which economic barriers have been erected between states. He particularly protested the "expensive and irksome" regulations some states have placed on interstate trucking.

Mr. Wallace suggested three ways to prevent state "protective laws from having damaging results on the public generally, as well as on those groups they were designed to protect," adding: "We cannot tolerate any regulatory legislation which pretends to protect the public welfare but which in fact is conceived in the spirit of economic warfare."

He suggested Congress could further regulate interstate commerce, but this would be "expensive and require much legal activity." The states could get together and adopt uniform laws, but this would "seem hopelessly optimistic." Joint Federal-state action with each "supplementing and reinforcing" the other, he said, "offers the most hope."

Federal-State Co-operation

He presented three other suggestions for joint state-Federal milk inspection service, for reaching "reasonable uniformity" in state truck regulations, and for Federal standards for crates, boxes and sacks whose present "innumerable and deceptive shapes and sizes impose an unnecessary burden and expense on the whole fruit and vegetable industry."

Federal-state co-operation in collecting income and inheritance taxes was proposed by Gov. Culbert L. Olson who called his first conference of Governors or their representatives from the eleven western states. He added: —

"Of all the urgent problems pressing for solution, none is more serious, none is more urgent, none is more complicated than that of agriculture. We cannot solve our other problems until we solve this one."

Uniform laws of western states plus co-operation with the Federal Government and co-ordination within each state through planning boards was advanced by John R. Richards, California Director of Finance, as the only means of solving the problems of unemployment and relief.

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No. 3	1.89	1.90	1.85	1.88	1.90
Wld Mar No. 4	1.51	1.52	1.45	1.47	1.51½
Wld May No. 4	1.51	1.51½	1.45	1.47½	1.52

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.45	14.45	14.24	14.31	14.48
March	14.60	14.70	14.47	14.58	14.70
June	14.85	14.90	14.80	14.87	14.95

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	8:00
5 2¾s '47-43	108.24	108.24	108.24
26 3¼s '43-43	108.25	108.24	108.24
27 3¼s '46-44	108.31	108.26	108.26
3 2¾s '47-45	106.26	106.26	106.26
2 3s '48-46	107.29	107.29	107.29
2 4¼s '52-47	117.10	117.10	117.10
1 2½s '48	105.13	105.13	105.13
54 2½s '53-49	102.27	102.24	102.24
10 2¾s '60-55	104.8	104.8	104.8
2 2¾s '59-56	103.11	103.10	103.10
2 2¾s '63-58	103.10	103.10	103.10
7 2¾s '65-60	103.10	103.	103.

Federal Farm Mortgage

50 3s '47-42	105.10	105.10	105.10

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	103.27	103.27	103.27
3 3s '52-44	106.2	106.2	106.2
1 1½s '47-45	99.14	99.10	99.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	8:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	85	84	85
6 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79¼	79¼	79¾
32 Alleghany 5s st	44¼	43½	43½
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	109½	109½
25 Am&For P 5s 2030	61	69½	59½
14 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
20 Am T&T 5½s '43	109½	109½	109½
37 Am T&T 5s '65	105⅜	105	105
49 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅞	97¾	97¾
8 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅜	98	98
24 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
8 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95	95	95
1 AT&SF 3s 1909-55	94½	94½	94½
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102¾	102¾
2 ATGSF 4½s C-A '62	107	107	107
2 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99½	99½	99½
4 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82½	82½	82½
3 A C Line cn 4s '52	70	70	70
15 A C Line 4½s '64	63	62½	62½
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	103⅜	103	103⅜
3 Austin & N W 5s '41	80	80	80
24 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	34½	34	34⅛
8 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	33	32¾	33
13 B&O 1st 5s '48	68	67½	67½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	67½	67⅜	67½
18 B&O rfg 5s '95	30⅝	30½	30½
18 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29⅞	29½	29½
1 B&O 5s '96 F	30½	30½	30½
8 B&O 5s '96 F ct	29	28½	28½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	30	30	30
15 B&O cv 4½s '60	22	21¾	21¾
7 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	21¼	21	21
17 B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅜	67½	67½
20 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	69	59½	60
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	85	85	85
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅛	107	107⅛
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	103	102	102
24 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110½	108½	108½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	98	98	98
27 Boston&Me 5s '67	41¾	41¼	41¼
9 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	37¾	37½	37½
7 Boston&Me 5s '55	42⅜	42	42
11 Okly Edis 3¾s '66	106	105⅜	105⅝
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72½	72½	72½
1 BklynQnC&Sb cn 5s '41	39	39	39
5 Bkly UnEllstas'50	80½	80¼	80½
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5½s '50	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	44½	44¼	44¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	44¼	44	44
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ctreg	40	40	40
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99	99	99
1 Can Sou 5s '62	87½	87½	87½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104½	104½	104½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	99¾	99¾
21 Can Nor 6½s '46	110	110	110
12 Can Pac 5s '54	86½	84½	86½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	72¾	72¾	72¾
15 Can Pac 4s prp	63¼	63	63½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	84	83	83
10 Cen of2Ga 5s '59	4	4	4
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	41¼	41	41¼
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	56¾	56⅜	56⅜
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74⅞	74½	74½
1 Cen RR N J 4s '87	15	15	15
1 Certain-td5½s '48	76	76	76
2 C&O 4½s '92	120½	120½	120½
114 C&O 3½s '96D	97⅞	97¼	97¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97½	97½	97½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	103	103	103
6 Chi&Alton 3s '49	13	12¾	12¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95½	95⅜	95⅜
11 CB&Q 4s '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1 CB&Q 3½s '55	93½	93½	93½
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22½	22	22
8 Chi I & L 6s '47	14	14	14
3 Chi & L 5s '47	13½	13½	13½
7 Chi & I 4s '47	13	13	13
26 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	9¾	8¾	8¾
92 CMSPSeP 1st 5s 2000	25⅜	21½	21½
20 CM&SP 4¾s'89 F	29½	29½	29½
34 CM&SP 4½s'89 G	29¾	29½	29½
12 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	29¾	29⅝	29¾
5 CM&SP 4½s'89 H	28¼	28¼	28¼
7 Chi&NW rfg 4s '87	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
14 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5	5	5
16 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11⅛	10⅞	11
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	11	11	11
3 Chi & N W 4s'87	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chi & N W 4s'87 st	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Chi & NW 3½s'87	15½	15¼	15¼
6 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3	3	3
10 C R I & P 4s'88	16	15¾	15¾
2 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7	7	7
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	65	65	65
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	104	104	104
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	93½	93	93
9 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	92	91½	91½
1 Childs Co 5½'43	60¾	60¾	60¾
9 Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	107	107	107
9 Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	59	58¾	58¾
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s'65	107½	107½	107½
2 Cleve UnTerm 5½s'72	92½	92½	92½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	84¾	84½	84½
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	76¾	76⅜	76¾
9 Col & So 4½s'80	39⅞	39½	39½
2 Columbia & Sa'52 An	103½	103¾	103½
1 Columbia & Sa'52 May	103½	103¾	103¾
16 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103½	103⅜
9 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	109	108½	109
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	107½	107½	107½
102 Comwlth Ed cv 3½'58	123¾	122	122¼
2 Consol Ed 3¼s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
31 Con Edis 3¼s'48	106½	106¼	106½
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	105¼	105	105
6 Con Edis 3½s'56	104½	104½	104½
5 Conu Oil cv 3½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Consol Coal 5s 60	65¾	65½	65½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	107	107	107
7 Consum Pow 3½s 67	107⅝	107½	107½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	104	104	104
1 Container Cor 6s 46	103½	103½	103½
1 Container 5s 45	100	100	100
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 Crucible St 4½s 48	102	101½	101½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35	35	35

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46	47½	47	47
6 Cuba RR 5s 52	29	28⅞	29
4 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	106⅞	106½	106⅞
44 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	66⅞	66	66
8 D & R G 4½s 36	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
9 D & R G 4s 36	10⅛	10	10
3 D & R G West 5s 55	3⅜	3¾	3¾
6 D & R G West 5s 78	7½	7½	7½
6 Det Ed 4½s 61	112⅝	112¼	112⅜
5 Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	97⅜	97½	97½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109⅝	109¼	109⅜
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 Erie rfg 5s 67	17¼	17	17
13 Erie rfg 5s 75	17½	17	17
16 Erie gen lien 4s 96	24⅛	24	24
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	22½	22½	22½
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	50¾	50¾	50¾
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105⅛	105	105
30 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¼	9	9¼
16 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
10 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	60½	60½	60½
1 Gen Cable 5½s 47	102	102	102
15 Gen MotAccept3¼s 51	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	76⅜	76	76
16 Goodrich 4½s 56	103½	103¼	103½
1 Gt Nor Ry 6½s'52	98½	98½	98½
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
9 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	103⅛	103	103
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105¾	105½	105½
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92¾	92¼	92¾
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77	76¾	76¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	52½	52½	52½
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	50	49¼	49½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	53	53
2 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50½	50½	50½
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	62	62	62
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	53	54½	54½
11 Ill Stl 4½s'40 101 2-32	101 2-32	101	101 2-32
10 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	65	65	65
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
19 Interb R Tr 7s '32	67¼	66¾	66¾
6 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	65⅜	65¼	65⅜
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32	29⅜	29	29
3 Interb RTr5s'66ct	66½	66½	66½
30 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	67½	67¼	67¼
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	92½	92	92
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73½	73½	73½
10 Int Paper 6s '55	92¾	92⅜	92⅜
5 Int Paper 5s'47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
26 Int T&T 4½s '52	46¾	45¾	45¾
49 Int T&T 5s '55	51⅞	50½	50½
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2	2	2
5 Jones&Laugh St4¼s'61	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 K C South 5s '50	68	68	68
1 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
8 K-S Term 4s '60	107¼	107½	107½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	103	103	103
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	46½	46	46
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	50⅜	50	50
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	83¼	83	83
1 Leh C & N 4½s'54 A	57	57	57
16 Leh V H Ter 5s '54	44¼	44	44¼
13 Leh Val N 4½s'40	46	46	46
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17⅛	17	17⅛
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	16⅜	16	16
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	17¼	17¼	17¼
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
1 Leh Val 5s '47	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Loew's 3½s '46	99½	99¼	99½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Lou & N24½s 2003	89	89	89
1 Lou & N us 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Lou & N So 4s '52	74	74	74
6 Maine Cen 4s '45	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	57½	57½	57½
6 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	37	37	37
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	56	56	56
1 Mead Corp 6s A	103⅜	103	103
5 MetWSideECh4s'38	8	8	8
2 Mex Int 4s '77 asd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Mich Cen 4s '40	100	100	100
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	98⅞	98½	98⅞
1 MilSparta&NW4s'47	16	16	16
11 MSP&SSMar 4½s'38	5½	5½	5½
2 MSP&SSM td 5s '38	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	77⅜	77¼	77⅜
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	25	25	25
1 M-K-Tex 5s '67	12	12	12
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36	36	36
7 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20¼	20	20
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
12 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	35¾	35½	35¾
5 Mob & O 4½s '77	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109	108¾	109
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	45⅞	45½	45½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	41	41	41
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106	105⅞	106
14 Nat Distill 3½s'49	102¼	102	102¼
22 Natl Steel 3½s'65	100	99¾	99¾
5 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	123	123	123
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	105½	105½	105½
5 N O Pub Svc 5s'55B	105½	105½	105½
2 NO Term 4s '53	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 N O Tex&M 5½s'54	36½	36½	36½
2 N O Tex&M 5s'54B	35½	35½	35½
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	69⅛	68¾	68¾
4 NYC 4½s 2013A	61¾	61	61¼
31 NYC cv 3¼s '52	70½	69¾	69¾
9 NYC & HR 4s '42	87¼	87	87
8 NYC&HR 3½s '97	79¼	79	79
1 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	64	64	64
1 NYC&StL 5¼s'74A	69¼	68¾	69¼
13 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	61¼	60⅝	60⅜
2 NY Conn RR 5s'53	107	107	107
3 NY Dock cv 5s '47	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105¾	105½	105½
4 NY Edis 3½s '66	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 NYLE&W Coal5½s'42	70	70	70
22 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¼	18	18
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
8 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 NYNH&H 4s '56	15	14¾	14¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8¼	8	8
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
8 NY W&Bos 7½s'46	37⅜	33¾	37⅜
2 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	109¼	109	109
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102½	102½	102½
2 Nor Am Co 5s'64	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62	62⅛
2 Nor Pac 5s '2047 C	56	56	56
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	56	56
11 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	53⅜	52½	52½
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	71	70¾	70¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	44½	44½
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	106	105⅞	105⅞
15 Orden&LCha 4s '48	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	103½	103½	103½
1 Ohio Oil cv 4s '66	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	104½	104¼	104½
3 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	79	79	79

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pacif SCst 1st 5s '48	60	60	60
14 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
4 Pac G & E 3¼s'61	107½	107¼	107¼
5 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	110	109¾	110
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	105½	105½	105½
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
5 Pen Co 4s '63	101¾	101⅜	101¾
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	93	93	93
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	97½	97½	97½
37 Pen P & L 4½s'74	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
18 Pen P & Lt 3½s'66	105½	105¼	105½
3 Pen RR gen 5s'68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
11 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	100	99½	100
5 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
9 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88	88	88
15 Pen RR 3¼s '52	88⅝	88½	88⅝
2 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
21 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	77	74½	74½
43 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4 Pere Marq 5s'56	75	74⅞	75
1 Pere Marq 4s'56	66	66	66
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
8 Phil Elec 3½s'67	109⅞	109¼	109¼
12 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	5	5	5
9 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	14⅜	14	14
11 Phila Rap Tr 5s'42	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
14 Postal TelCa 5s'53	107⅝	105¾	107½
5 Purity bak 5s'48	103	102¾	102¾
7 Readg 4½s'97 A	77¼	77	77
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	60	60	60
5 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
12 Republic Stl 5½s'54	109½	109½	109½
2 Republic Stl 4½s'61	94¼	94	94
6 Republic Stl 4½s'56	95	95	95
3 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	99	99	99
3 Richfield Oil 4½s'52	107	106⅝	107
4 Rio Gr W cit 4s'49	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	10	10	10
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	93	93	93
3 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	62½	62	62
11 St L S F 5s 50 B	11½	11½	11½
11 StLSF 5s 50 ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
12 St L S F 4½s'78	12⅜	12	12
7 StLSF4½s78ct st	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 St L S F 4s 50 A	11½	11½	11½
19 St L SW 5s 52	18	17¾	17¾
1 SA&A aPss 4s 43	63	63	63
31 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¼	9	9
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6½	6½	6½
1 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	4½	4½	4½
1 Shell Un 2¼s 54	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	99	99	99
2 Skelly Oil 4s 51	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
16 Socony-Vac 3s64	102	102	102
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	100	100	100
1 So Cal Gas 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛
20 So Pac 4½s 69	54	53¾	53¾
5 So Pac rfg 4½s 55	68½	68½	68½
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	55¼	55¼
2 South Ry 6½s 56	83	83	83
24 South Ry cn 5s 94	88⅜	88	88
22 South Ry gen 4s 56	62	61½	61½
7 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	102	102¾	102¾
1 Spokane Int 5s 55	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103¼	103	103
11 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
11 Standebaker cv 6s 45	97½	96½	96¼
2 Swift & Co 2¾s 50	106⅝	106½	106⅝
5 Texark & Ft Sm3½s'50	88	88	88
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
24 Tex Corp 3s '59	101¾	101½	101½
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
20 Third Ave al 5s '60	15	14¾	14¾
4 Third Ave inc 4s'60	4	4	4
101 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105½	105½	105½
6 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107½	107½	107½
3 Un Elev Ch 5s '45	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Un Oil Cal cv 2¾s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Un Oil Cal 5s '59	103½	103½	103½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	112	112
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	96½	96	96
16 US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Utah P&L 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
7 Util P&L 5½s '47	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
3 Util P&L 5s '59	80⅜	80	80⅜
19 Vanadium 5s '41	111	110	111
10 Vandalia 4s '57 B	108	108	108
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	25	25	25
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	11	11	11
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	11	11	11
3 Wal Hwrth 4s '53	67	66½	67
3 Warner Bros 6s '48	82½	82½	82½
4 West Pen P

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INTELLIGENT, capable, 30, former superintendent pipe line and general oil field construction, maintenance, desires position; go anywhere. Box M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Parkman St.—7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, heat, janitor, sun porch; rent reduced. Asp. 9344.

DE LUXE heated apartment, a quiet home, restricted neighborhood; separate entrance with spacious sun porch, 3 large sunny rooms, attractive dinette and kitchenette, tile bath, shower and continuous hot water; garage optional; rent $70. OWNER, 26 Bartlett Street, Malden, Mass. Malden 3187.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 108-24 71st Ave.—Modern, 1½-room apt., newly furnished; residential section; subway ½ block; moderate rent. BO. 8-1173.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Large 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

Washington, D. C., Chalfonte Apts.
1601 Argonne Pl., N. W. (Corner Harvard) 1-room, kitchen, dinette; $42.50 up. Convenient to churches and transportation.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON
Shampoo, Wave, Manicure $1.00
1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass. Blu 1520

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRESSMAKING, French, experienced, remodeling, alterations, fitting, reasonable. Riv. 9-2161. Write Box G-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823, Fettingill & Fear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FOR LEASE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive 8-rm. house, 3 baths; small garden; on quiet lane, nice view. 41 Gibson St.; Trowbridge 0087.

FURRIERS

WE CAN ACTUALLY SAVE YOU CONSIDERABLE MONEY
on most every type Fur Coat or Scarf. Also custom made to your measure. Liberal trade-in allowance on your old Fur Coat.
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St., N. Y. C., 4th Fl.
Longacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, experienced young lady, office routine; $12.00 to start. Write Box F-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Delightful, sunny, near Christian Science church, all transit; reasonable; several months. Flushing 9-1457-M. Write 143-25 Ash Ave.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES
Wants loads to and from Florida or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Dist., Boston. Tel. TALbot 2400.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK
RADIO GEORGE'S TUBES TESTED FREE 171A Mass., Boston CIR. 6913

ROOM and BOARD

GRACIOUS country life offered; room 18x20 ft. with private bath; exceptional meals; perfect commuting 20 minutes to Boston; luxurious new house. Sharon 2225 (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

ANDOVER, MASS.—Choice rooms, fireplaces, lovely old Colonial house accessible to town; oil heat, garage; exceptional food; $22. DORIS BARTLETT WHEELER, Tel. And. 1368.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Comfortable, warm rooms in quiet, well-kept house; near Massachusetts Ave. cars and bus.

FOREST HILLS WEST, N. Y., 88-01 63rd Ave.—For fall and winter, large double rooms; business people; $10 weekly; 14 min. to N. Y. C.; HA. 6-2644. MRS. SELLNER.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y., 157 Quentin St.—Single and double rooms, twin beds; private home; near subway. Vir. 7-6967. BEAM.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Will share comfortable, refined home; convenient; meals if desired. 8 Elm St. Phone 360-J.

N. Y. C., 501 West 110th St., Apt. 33 (5th floor)—Light, sunny, redecorated, newly furnished; good beds, water between rooms, private bath, privileges; subway, bus; Fair guests welcomed. EVEREST, UN. 4-8001.

N. Y. C., 508 W. 139th (54)—Large; adjoining, semi-private bath, telephone, elevator; business person; 2 adults family; $5.00.

N. Y. C.—Single room; woman; kitchen privileges; Columbia section; private family; $6. AIKEN, 411 West 114th St.; UN. 4-4454.

N. Y. C., 127 West 58th St. (Apt. 6-W)—Nicely furnished, large, attractive room; private family; only roomer. CO. 5-6917.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 62 Pearl St.—1-2 rooms, private bath, kitchen privileges, garage; private home. Call Middlesex 1816-R evenings.

UNIQUE room for 2 persons, exceptionally large; also attractive single room; surroundings and atmosphere of refined home; convenient location. 25 Hurlbut St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 3035.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-16 81 St., Apt. 62B—Corner room, garden apartments; private bath; accommodate 3 or 4; $1.00 single, $1.50 double; near Fair, City, airport; all transportation; also permanent. NE. 9-5368.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. U. N. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN — Supply friends, guaranteed hosiery, silk slips, cotton novelty; free hosiery repair; commissions. LIVINGSTON, 261 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

BY MATURE woman, housework, plain cooking, etc., in simple private home; Christian Scientists preferred. Box X-68, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

UNIVERSITY woman, experienced in reading aloud, desires to be of service for part-time reading, or as companion, or foster-mother. Kenmore 1957, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER — Experienced, good cook, sewer; trustworthy, clean; small family; part, full time; Jackson Heights, L. I., preferred. Write Box M-50, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

USEFUL COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER to lady, children; competent, educated, good reader, can cook well, practical and dependable. Write Box P-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION—College graduate, experience practical nursing, can drive car, personal secretarial work. MRS. M. COMFORT BECKWITH, Box 716, 419 East Ave., Sewaren, N. J.

STUDIOS TO LET

STUDIO
Suitable for dancing or music school. Fireplace and dressing rooms 21' by 30'.
88 Exeter Street, Boston Com. 1518

Local Classified

TEACHERS and TUTORS

SPEECH ARTS classes, private instruction, children, adults; voice improvement, Bible reading, public speaking, drama, poetry, corrective speech. Kenmore 1957, Boston.
MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, BLI. Ed.M.

EMILY LAWRENCE
PIANIST—TEACHER—ACCOMPANIST
Studio 136 W. 71st St., N. Y. C.; EN. 2-5301

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture, Venetian blinds, screens, shades; Home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display
295 Broadway Arl. 2433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
Storage—Service
743 Mass. Avenue
Tel. Arl. 3220

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do You Need Cash?
SELL YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST STREET

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

BRAINTREE

Free Delivery to All Parts of BRAINTREE
FOY'S MARKETS
INCORPORATED
1177 Hancock St. 39 Franklin St.
QUINCY
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

Warren's Hardware & Radio
4-10 Elm Street
Paints, Electrical Appliances
Kitchenware and Hardware
of all kinds
TELEPHONE BRAINTREE 1133

BROCKTON

A Smart Way to Save Money
LATEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF COATS AT LOW MILL PRICES
Beautifully Tailored . . . Fine Material

FOR WOMEN $16.50 to $22.50
FOR MEN $22.50 to $25.00
Harbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. On Route 28

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
UNTRIMMED CASUAL COATS 22.95
COLORFUL TWEEDS

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4300 400 MAIN STREET

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTRE & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

BANCROFT
CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant,
374 Boylston St.

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

STUDENTS!
See us before you buy your portable typewriter. Generous cash allowance on used typewriters.

DERRY, INC.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON 1156

MISS K's DRESS SHOP
MISSES—WOMEN—LITTLE WOMEN
Sizes 10-46 16½-26½
Moderate Prices
BEAcon 2251
Open Thurs. and Sat. until 9 P. M.
392 Washington St., near the Christian Science Benevolent Ass'n

Eugene Permanent Waves
5.00 Now $3.50
7.50 Now $5.00
Fischer's
Expert Shingling of All Kinds
Manicuring and Waving
ASP. 1616 298A HARVARD STREET

RENT A TYPEWRITER
2 months for $5.00
Machines Called For and Delivered
PAINE'S STUDENT STORE
STATIONERS
256 WASHINGTON ST BEACON 0307

Shop Early
for the holidays at
THE ANNA SHOPPE
1326-28 BEACON STREET
Our entire basement devoted to Children's Books, Dolls, Toys, Games

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951
9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ladies' Hosiery
Once, sheer beauty was all a woman asked of hosiery—but today she demands not only a clearness of weave and color subtlety but "custom-fit" as well. Until you have worn this type of hosiery, you cannot realize the comfort and beauty it provides.
$.79 per pair
$1.00, 3 pairs $2.85
$1.15, 3 pairs $3.25
$1.35, 3 pairs $3.85
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

Brattle Square Florist

We Deliver
Beautiful Flowers
Anywhere
TRO. 9839
29 Brattle St.

Central Laundry Co.
Quality Service, Satisfaction Guaranteed
$50,000 of Latest Equipment Just Installed
MODERATE PRICES
Telephone Kirkland 7075-6

● Hallowe'en Candy ● and Favors
FISKE'S
Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.
Payson Park 833-835 Beacon St.
Belmont Newton Centre

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLE
30 Dunster Street TRO. 3344

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
844 MASS. AVENUE
Christmas Cards Now on Display

A Reminder that we carry
BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
and BAB-O, nationally advertised in the Monitor
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
36 Brattle Street KIR. 7515

DEDHAM

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM (Continued)

Shirts Wearing Out?
Our Soft Water Washing Process Insures Longer Wear from Your Shirts
Dedham Custom Laundry
Call
DEDHAM 0108

GEISHECKER'S
GIFT ANNEX
for Unusual Values and Assortment
OPEN OCTOBER 31ST
586 High Street Dedham 0819

● ROBERT ● HAMILTON & SON
"Good Things to Eat"
Prompt Delivery Fair Prices
Dedham Square Phone 0010

MARSHALL'S
559 HIGH STREET
Roast Turkey Dinner
75 cents
Sunday from 12 to 2:30 P. M.

ROSEN'S
Stove Pipe and Furnace Supplies
Window Glass — Putty — Weather Stripping.
ROSEN'S
Hardware Paints Sporting Goods
32 Milton St. Dedham 2080 E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

FALL RIVER

CHERRY & WEBB'S
FALL RIVER, MASS.
SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND'S
LEADING FASHION STORE

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hamilton Watches
The newest Hamiltons are here
This year, buy American and buy Hamilton
$37.50 to $200.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. Stationers

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meal Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
Storm Doors and Windows
Keep out cold—Save Fuel!
Ask for Webber's Catalogue

Union Coal Company
QUALITY FUEL
Coal, Coke, Oil
9½ Prichard Street Tel. 740

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

JOHN W. PERRY & CO.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
12 Court Street Tel. 1445

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let a trial bundle convince you.
Good service. Dry Cleaning.
INDIVIDUAL
FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex St., Bradford Tel. 164

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

You will find our home made candies and ice cream deliciously fresh at all times.
TEL. 926
52 WINTER STREET
TUSCARORA'S

"Solves the Burning Question"
—NEW ENGLAND COKE—
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL
DEWHIRST COAL & GRAIN CO.
156 White Street Tel. 2202

CLAUDE S. SHANNON
12 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. 2013

Flowers for every occasion

Decorations and Favors for Your Halloween Party
AT
THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE Tel. 1472

HINGHAM

Sue's Beauty Shop

Individual Hair Styling. Custom Permanent Waves
Hingham 0581
110 North St., Hingham

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

A Beautiful Selection
50
Christmas Greeting Cards
$1
A choice of 10 different designs or a complete selection of 50 Greeting Cards, with or without your name.
Notion—Main Floor
STEIGER'S
For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

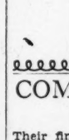
COMMANDER SUITS
$25.00
Their fine worsted fabrics are famous for long wear.
The TOGGERY SHOP
Dunbar-Murray, Inc., across from the City Market

LAWRENCE

Furred Hats
in exciting, young looking styles
$5.98
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

alvin's INC.
See our showing of
Sweaters and Skirts
New Dresses and Hats
All Moderately Priced



Blend MILK with flavoring or fruit juice for delicious party beverages!
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 0384-M

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Boned Frenched Five Rib Roast....lb. 33c
Boned Sirloin Rolled Roast....lb. 49c
Back Rump Roast (Prime Quality Steer Beef)....lb. 43c
Cape Cod Cooks "Delicious" Oyster Stew, 16 oz. Tin 27c
Old Virginia Pickles....6-oz. Bot. 13c each 2 for 25c, Sw. Mxd., Burr Gherkins, SW. Onion, Sw. Relish, Sw. Watermelon.

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

BO-PEEP SHOP
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
DRESSES up to size 16
Little Boys' Togs
Snow Suits
Infants' Wear
Splendid Line of Toys
1841 MASS. AVENUE

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Pollard's Annex to the Front
Thur., Fri. and Sat.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

First Quality
Jap Mink Coats
Sizes to 42 $299
CHERRY & WEBB'S
SECOND FLOOR

. . . for Better Heat at Lower Cost, You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

New Ideas for Fall
Our store, with its display of tables, rugs, sofas, chairs, and lamps, is replete with new decorating ideas. Come in—just to look.

W. B. GIFFORD
"The House for Service"
97-99 MARKET STREET

Hand Made Lace
Table Cloths
Beautiful vintage design. Hard twist thread lace. Size 36x36. They are regularly priced at $1.98. For the October Sale..... $1.00 each
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-3737

Kickernick
"TITES"
Choice of three lengths . . . snug-fitting, seamless front and back. At $1.00
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE ● UNION ST.

WEDDING GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts that are sure to please the Bride
$1.00 and up
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Featuring
RCA Victor and Philco Radios
Six Floors of Quality Furniture
Special Easy Terms

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
SPECIAL
Fresh Dressed Native Fowl, 25c lb.
Broilers, 29c lb.
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANDREWS MARKET
MEATS
and GROCERIES
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

Special Flower Values Every Week-End
A variety of fresh-cut flowers offered at special prices every Friday and Saturday.
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Highlands Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES
460 Franklin St., Melrose Highlands
Tel. Mel. 2417

PRIOR
"THE HABERDASHER"
32nd Anniversary Sale
20% discount on all cash purchases of $1.00 or over. This applies to *all* items except Boy Scout goods.
529 MAIN STREET

Monitor Readers!
We appreciate your yellow slips
WHITTEMORE'S
"Your Hardware Store"
531 Main Street Tel. Mel. 0900

Let Us Be Your
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

NEEDHAM

PAY YOUR BILLS BY CHECK AND SAVE YOURSELF NEEDLESS STEPS
Open a Checking Account Today
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Member Federal Reserve System

Kenneth A. Trow
Firestone Tires—Tydol Gas
Motor Tune Up
Road Service—NEE. 1742
17 Chapel Street

SHELL
Super and Ethyl Gasoline
Tank car to your car at substantial saving
Station at 144 West St.
WHETTON'S OIL CO.
NEEDHAM

BROOK DALE FARM, Inc.
PURE FRESH MILK
From Our Own Accredited Cows
Deliveries in Greater Boston
Call Needham 2152

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6580

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Beautiful winter coats for Women and Misses to whom Good Appearance is Really Important

Macomber's HOMESTYLE ICE CREAM
INDIVIDUAL MOULDS
For Every Occasion
159 Mill St. at Cottage Tel. 669

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Hosiery
at Newton
433 Centre Street
New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Color-Fast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

LINOLEUMS
LINENS CURTAINS
LACE CLOTHS
The Stellar Shop
5 LINCOLN STREET
At Walnut Street

NEWTONVILLE

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Mandell's
The Shop for Men and Boys
Arrow Shirts, Stetson Hats
— Interwoven Hose
311 Walnut St., New. No. 6940

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

For Flowers
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
346 Walnut St. New. No. 6781

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NEWTON—West Newton

Prices Are Not Up
Our Early Buying
Saves You Money on
All Woolen Garments
Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
West Newton Square

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

ROCKY'S RESTAURANT
HOME COOKED FOOD
Luncheon *Dinners*
11:30 A. M.-2 P. M. 5-8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
19 DAY STREET NORWOOD, MASS.

New Fall Furniture
Distinction and Style
in Period and Modern Sets
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington Street
PHONE NORWOOD 1132

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
Sizes 8½—11 Prices $.85, $1.00
All Lengths
Experience proves greater Flexibility, insures longer wear.
ORENT BROTHERS

PITTSFIELD

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
Schieren Belting
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Curtis Lighting
63 EAGLE STREET

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

SHALETTS
Cleaners—Dyers
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for six months or longer
702 North Street Dial 5475

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8253 631 North St. Open Eves.

BROWER'S MARKET
The Accommodating Store
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
338 SOUTH ST. AT BAY STATE ROAD
Dial 7336—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Now is the time to have your CHRISTMAS GIFTS monogrammed before the rush begins.
England Brothers

HY-ALL GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
130 SOUTH STREET

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
125 HANCOCK STREET

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
for Every Purpose
WESTLAND'S 1555 Hancock

Last 2 Days
NEW ENGLAND DAYS
New England buying makes New England Prosperity
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
1587 HANCOCK ST. PRE. 6868

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
"Purchase your new fur coat on our friendly budget plan."
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 8570 1249 Hancock St.

CURTAINS MADE BEAUTIFUL
We know how
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRE. 5000

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

B. LOUISE WHITE
HAT SHOPPE
Hats Made to Order
Hats That Are Different
18 BEALE ST., WOLLASTON

Personal Christmas Cards
Your name imprinted
All prices—Many sample books
GREETING CARD SHOP
17 BEALE STREET, WOLLASTON

SALE! ANGORA BLEND LADIES' SLIP-ONS AND CARDIGANS
$1.49 regularly $2.00
8 popular colors—sizes 32 to 40
REMICK'S

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone Reading 0126 or 1264
Place your order with
W. BANCROFT & CO.
READING SQUARE MARKET
Best quality of meats, vegetables and fresh fish
Tel. Rea. 0890 607 Main Street

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN ST. TEL. READING 1340

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Ask for budget

SHARON

COAL-COKE FUEL OIL
269 LENOX ST. JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC. NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES.. CANTON-SHARON-NORWOOD

SHARON—Foxboro

Thrift Motor Sales
Dodge-Plymouth Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

Exclusive Sales and Service for
THOR Washers and Ironers
All Models in Stock
FULLER BROTHERS
39 CENTRAL STREET
FOXBORO PHONE 402
FREE DEMONSTRATIONS
See the New Fold-a-way Ironer made only by Thor

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883
10-12 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

JENNEY GASOLINE NOW Solvenized Chaset Carbon
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Frank M. Page, Inc.
Flowers
133 State St. Telephone 7-0235
Note change of address

FUR—FELT—FABRIC HATS
—Made to Order—
With or Without Your Own Materials
Correct Headsizes, Colors Matched
Remodeling — Open Evenings
LaMode—1833 Main St.
Phone 4-2492
Mrs. McNally or Gretchen Harris

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

HENLEY SUITS
BOTANY TIES ARROW SHIRTS
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
GEO. I. KELLY, INC.
429 Main St. Waltham 1884

ELM SPRING FARM CO.
390 Main Street
Call Waltham 2313 to order
Dairy Products for Every Meal

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

We request an opportunity to give you a demonstration in the new Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr, now on display.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
of Watertown
49 NO. BEACON STREET MID. 7650

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530

1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

★ **STAR MARKET CO.**
Rib Roast .....25c and 29c
Heavy Steer Beef
Fancy Fresh Fowl .....19c lb.
3½ lb. average
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

WASHINGTON GOOD FOOD
Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept. Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham Weymouth and East Milton

WINTHROP

HAM'S STORES
Winthrop
Established 32 years ago
Where you may obtain the best in *Ice Cream, Candies* and *Food,* and where you can rent *new and up-to-date books of fiction*

B. N. Samuels, Inc.
46 WOODSIDE AVE. OCEAN 0860
Silver Jubilee 1c Sale
Greatest in the History of the Rexall Stores
November 1, 2, 3, 4
Three 39c Tubes Rexall Toothpaste 39c with coupon
Over 300 Extra Special Values

SHIRLEY HARDWARE CO.
472 Shirley Street Ocean 2050
Florence Oil Burners, $9.95 up (Time pay.)
Furnace Pipe .....10c a foot and up
Glass Ventilators 69c
Walnut Radiator Covers 59c
Linoleum .....3 sq. yards $1.00
Carpet Sweeper $1.98

HERMAN'S MARKET
509 SHIRLEY ST. OCEAN 1289
Leg and Loin of Lamb .....23c lb.
Roasting Chickens .....27c lb.
Sugar .....10 lbs. 59c
Juicy Oranges .....17c doz.
Holland Butter .....2 lbs. 57c

WORCESTER

Botany Wool Baronette
New soft, sheer dress weight woolen in smart Fall colors. Fully sponged and shrunk; ready to needle.
56 inches wide—$1.95 yard
SLOCUM'S 476 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD, Sussex, "Hughenden"—8 minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine, separate tables; moderate terms.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE, Sussex—Furnished, 1 bed, 2 reception rooms, 3 divan beds; bathroom, kitchen; central; 3 gns. p. w.; or would let 2 rooms, use kitchen. GLEDHILL, 14, St. Aubyns.

FOOD PRODUCTS

L. & P. Keen
42 Ellacombe Road, Torquay
GROCERY—FRUIT—VEGETABLES

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LADY with boy of 5 can accommodate another—preferably Christian Scientist, with one or two children similar age. Terms very moderate. Country district, accessible London for week-ends. Box W-685, BCM/CSM London.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

TEACHERS POST WANTED

FROEBEL teacher fully qualified and experienced requires post as Kindergarten mistress. Box W-1487, BCM/CSM, London.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary; authors' mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision Resident Director
MARY STAMPTON

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA (Continued)

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS *at the*
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M.I.P.
ESTAB. 1870
568 Moseley Road 12
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

TWICE A WEEK I pass your door
Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

ELIZABETH
Court Hairdresser
Expert in Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Setting, etc.
4, Queens Park Terrace, Charminster Road
Phone Winton 2136

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Tarrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

THE LOVELY SHOP
M. M. WESTCOTT
21, Upper Market Street, Western Road
BRIGHTON
Gifts Pottery
Stationery Literature
Etc. Etc.

BRISTOL

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol
WINTER COMFORTS
Electric and Gas Fires. Oil Heaters
Electric Cooking Utensils
Free Delivery Phone 25753

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
"The Personal Service Store"
For all your AUTUMN FASHION REQUIREMENTS
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFE
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshment
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
= BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Massingham 63 Queen's Rd. Bristol, 8

Bracher's LIMITED
Leather Goods
40 Queen's Road, Bristol, 8.

BLANKETS SHEETS and PILLOWS
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN, SEEDS and FERTILISERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Safe Removals
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123 High St., Bromley Rav 2601-2

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd. CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CANTERBURY

J. G. JACKMAN, LTD.
6a Parade, and 10, Mercery Lane, CANTERBURY
LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S SPORTS OUTFITTERS
AGENTS FOR
JAEGER GOODS, AQUASCUTUM RAINCOATS, TRESS & WOODROW HATS

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

Charles E. Burgess
7 Mercery Lane and 58 Palace St.
Groceries—Provisions
of the Highest Standard

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place—41a St. Peters Street

CHELTENTAM

Dowling's
The Chocolate Specialists
116 Promenade
Tel. 3849
Also famous for Assorted Sweets
"Something just different"
(Also 7 Northgate Street, Gloucester)

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

Everything Electrical
Irons, Fires, Washing Machines
Clocks, Vacuum Cleaners, Radio
F. H. BASTIN & SON
LITTLE PROMENADE
86, Winchcombe Street 230, Bath Road
TEL. 2977

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

GILLHAMS
Stationers and Printers
396 High Street Tel. 2932
Parkers Vacuum Filling Fountain Pens
20/-, 25/-, 30/-, 40/-
Visible Ink Capacity. Holds 102% more ink.

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Stephens' Ink
W. D. Hayward
Stationer
46, George St. Croydon
Grip-fix

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

W. G. MORLEY & Co. PICTURE FRAME MAKERS. MOUNT CUTTERS. 17 DRUMMOND RD CROYDON
For Pictures
Picture Framing
Restoring
Regilding
Christmas Cards and Calendars
C. P. Hollyer and W. Hollyer, 17 Drummond Rd.; also at 62 High St., Carshalton

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating

Phone Croydon 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19, London Road, Croydon.
And at 126 George Street. Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street. Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom

EASTBOURNE

FRUITERER
FLORIST, GREENGROCER
F.T.D.A.
S. C. NASH Tel. 1225
South St. Tel. 1224

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

HARDINGS
(The Shop With the Flowers)
Guildford's Ladies' Wear Specialists. Gowns, Coats, Knitwear, Corsets
175-6 High St. Phone 644

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

OMEGA WATCHES
give
EXACT TIME *for life*
BRIGNALL
12 Kings Road 45 George Street
St. Leonards-on-Sea Hastings
Phone 1370 Phone 1399
Established 1857

KINGSTON and SURBITON

T. C. SMITH
(COALS) LIMITED
FUEL SPECIALISTS
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 0424
HIGH STREET, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals and Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

PAIGNTON

J. PERRETT & SON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
Torbay Road, Paignton Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

BEENEY
Watchmaker Jeweller
31, Parr Street, Parkstone
Dorset
Phone Parkstone 1176

Have All Your Cleaning Done by the People
ON THE SPOT
PARKSTONE
SAME DAY CLEANERS
10 POST OFFICE PARADE
First-class work, quick service, reasonable charges.
Phone 1229

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD &
Tel. .... SOUTHSEA 2323

RICHMOND and District

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the **Hygienic Bakeries**
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & North Rd., Richmond SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road North Kensington London, W. 10

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY-WEDNESDAY

Repairs! Deane Bros Footwear Repairing Craftsmen 76 Sheen Road RICHMOND
collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871

SALISBURY

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET
TEL. SALISBURY 949

SEVENOAKS

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Modern up-to-date premises with extensive plant for Refrigerating, etc.
CERTIFIED MILK
Produced at local farm.
Personal attention.
"Not a Company"
Agents for Nevills Bread

STRATFORD-ON-AVON

ESQUIRES LTD.
Gentlemen's Wear Specialists
Finest English Cloths and Scotch Homespuns always in stock. Agents and Stockists for Burberrys, Christys Hats and Chilprufe Underwear
20 WOOD STREET
Stratford-on-Avon Tel. 2779

SUTTON COLDFIELD

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 2630

We cordially invite you to our Showrooms to view our new collection of COATS, HATS, GOWNS, SUITS, FURS
Linda Holland Ltd
British and Continental Sports Wear
American Gowns
14 BIRMINGHAM RD. Tel. Sutton 3387

John Wainwright F.R.H.S.
Nurseryman, Florist and High Class Fruiterer
30, High Street
36, Birmingham Road and
WYNDLEY NURSERIES
Tel. SUT: 2052

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey

CHILPRUFE and JAEGER at
DUGANS (OUTFITTERS) LTD.
24, High Street, Sutton
Telephone VIGILANT 0606

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Whiteway & Ball, Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. Bldgs., Fleet Street, Torquay
Also at Newton Abbot Tel. 4

JAMES TAYLOR
19 LUCIUS STREET TORQUAY
Tel. 2580
Shoes made specially to order.
Repairs receive prompt attention
"K" Lotus Delta Clark's
Agents for Startrite for children

BENDLE BROS.
Printers . . . Stationers
15-16 GEORGE STREET
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
Tel. 2481

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPREME EXCELLENT
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land and Estate Agents
Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder — Decorator
29 ILSHAM ROAD, WELLSWOOD
TORQUAY PHONE 3504

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
SCALDED CREAM A SPECIALITY
Also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High Street
Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD Automobile Engineers
MOUNT PLEASANT
Authorised Sales and Service
Depot for AUSTIN, MORRIS, RILEY, VAUXHALL
PHONE 1460-1

WATFORD

Voss & Michael Ltd.
Producers of Fine Printing for over 60 years
21-23 MARKET STREET, WATFORD
Telephone 5314

WILLIAM FORD
For Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Repairs Promptly Attended To
95 St. Albans Rd., Watford
Phone Watford 4602

WHITSTABLE

Windyridge Ltd.
10, Oxford Street Tel. 2034
Fashion Specialists
Ladies' Outer Wear

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1320

WALES

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1798
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF. NEWPORT

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Chow Chow

The chow chow is believed to be of far northern origin although this breed is popular in the south of China. Early records reveal the importation to England of a brace of two chow chows from Canton, China, in 1780. Even today in China, the chow chow is used much as Occidentals use the setter. He is believed to have great power of scent and exceptionally wise reasoning faculties.

About 1880, a steady importation of chow chows into England began. The first specialty club was founded in England in 1895. The dogs were first exhibited in the United States in 1890.

In general appearance, the chow chow should be a lion-headed, scowling, compact, muscular animal. He should be short-coupled, dignified and powerful with a heavy coat which should be abundant, dense and straight. The coat is very important and, in addition to the other qualifications, it must have a rather coarse feeling with a soft woolly undercoat. In the short-haired variety, the coat should be about 1½ inches in length, having the density of plush. Another important standard of the chow chow is his mouth, the inside of which should be a blue-black with a tongue of the same color. Eyes are dark, deep-set of moderate size and almond shaped. The ears are extremely important. They should be small, pointed and carried stiffly; placed wide apart on the top of the skull, and carried with a slight forward tilt. The chow chow may be any color, solid throughout with lighter shadings on rough tail and breeching.

A Verse for Today . . .

THEREFORE if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.
—ROM. 12:20.

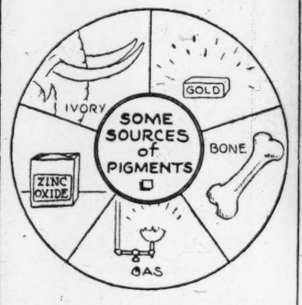
Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Pigments for Different Colored Paints Are Obtained?

Paint may be said to consist basically of a solid pigment or mixture of pigments, and a liquid (known as the "vehicle") in which the pigment is held in suspension.

Pigments are fine powders obtained from natural colors found in the earth or from colors formed by chemical processes. These colored materials are ground and put through fine-mesh sieves until the desired powderlike consistency is obtained.

The best white pigments for



most purposes is made from white lead, the chemical composition of which resembles basic lead carbonate. Various oxides also are used in making white pigments, such as zinc, antimony, and titanium oxide.

Yellow pigments come from lead chromates by various chemical processes, with lead nitrate or acetate as the basic raw material. Yellows are also obtained from zinc chromate and cadmium sulphate

Red pigments are made from red oxides of iron, which occur in several varieties of iron ore. Red lead is a bright scarlet pigment made from litharge, a lead monoxide.

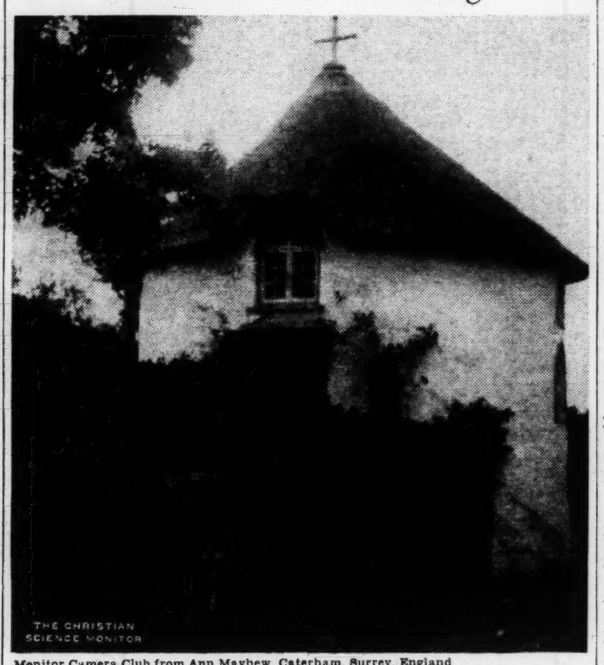
Green pigments may be either "elementary" or "composite." Chrome oxide green, made from potassium dichromate, and cobalt greens, from cobaltous oxides, are examples of elementary greens. Composite or compounded greens result from the mixing of chrome yellow and Chinese blue.

The blue pigments are composite, being alkali ferric ferrocyanides containing potassium, ammonium, or sodium.

The chief source of black pigments is amorphous (uncrystallized) carbon. The vegetable blacks are the result of the incomplete combustion of mineral oils. Carbon blacks are obtained by burning natural gases. Ivory blacks, in the early days, were obtained by charring ivory in a closed container, but their place has now largely been taken by bone blacks (also known as animal blacks) obtained by calcining bones.

Metallic paints are made from powdered metals, such as gold, copper, bronze, and silver. Since these metals do not burn or char readily, metallic paints are used for covering radiators, hot-water pipes, and the like. Fire-resistant paints are made by adding borax, asbestos, or powdered glass to the pigment.—W. P. Keasbey.

No Corners for Lurking



Monitor Camera Club from Ann Mayhew, Caterham, Surrey, England

One of the round houses built on each side of the road entering Veryan, Cornwall. According to old legends, Satan was supposed to lurk around corners for people; so, by building houses without any corners, the villagers hoped to foil him.

Daily Quotation

MERIT exists without high position, but no one can reach high position without some merit.—LA ROCHEFOUCALD.

Odds and Ends

Log Cabins Not Strictly American

The log cabin which spread over America in pioneer days is attributed to the original Swedish settlers in Delaware.

Coral Colors Flee

Artificial coloring accounts for many colored coral specimens often seen on display. The multicolored living coral turns snow white when exposed to the air.

Colonial Architecture

Early frame houses of English colonists in America reproduced the Gothic half-timbered type of Tudor and Elizabethan England, over which it became necessary to place clapboards for added warmth in winter.

Daily Anecdote

Competition

Spencer Leigh Hughes, member of Parliament and writer of considerable renown, was one of those rare spirits who find their greatest amusement in laughing at themselves.

Once at a public dinner at the famous Holborn Restaurant, Hughes was preparing to propose a toast, when a bagpiper belonging to a party of Scots in an adjoining room began to skirl merrily upon his pipes.

The speaker paused, waited until the piping ceased, then dryly remarked: "Now that the rival windbag in the next room has finished I will proceed."

Poetry Antedating Prose

Great thoughts of the Chinese people were early put in the form of poetry. Their songs and ballads date back beyond any knowledge of authors.

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

Reporter: "Do your men get up bright and early?"

Athletic Coach: "Just early!"

Behind the Eight Ball

"As soon as the cold weather comes I have to stop playing billiards."

"How's that?"

"Every time the three balls get together they remind me of my overcoat."—Scranton Times.

The Retort Courteous

A pedestrian had fallen into a manhole and called for help.

"Dear me," said a gentleman who happened along. "Have you fallen into that manhole?"

"Not at all," was the reply. "As you seem interested I will say that I just happened to be down here and they built the pavement around me."—The Co-operator.

Banquet Lament

I don't suppose I ever will,
But still I often dream
Of getting to a banquet where
They do not serve ice cream.
—Jacksonville, Fla., Journal.

Ice cream really doesn't bother
much;
You can down it in a jiff;
It's what comes after the dessert
That seems to bore us stiff.

Adam Liked It, Too

The preacher was reading the Scripture when an elderly lady broke in: "What kind of Bible are you using, Parson?"

"I'm reading from the revised version," he answered.

"Hm!" she said. "The King James Version was good enough for St. Paul and it's good enough for me."—Montreal Star.

Vocations

Need a Driver?

A young man who has a chauffeur's license and a telephone advertises that he will drive private or delivery cars at such times when the services of a driver are needed.

Now he averages four or five days a week, and very often has a busy week end, driving parties on trips. His customers range from salesmen to elderly men and women who take drives on balmy afternoons. Recently he drove an employment agency owner through the Adirondack Mountains for three days soliciting and collecting from resort owners.

In winter he gets work from people who attend receptions, dances, dinners, and the theater, as well as longer daytime trips. He also takes care of cars, washing and keeping them in good running order.—T. G., Albany, N. Y.

Fur-Coated Hitchhikers

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. M. E. Somervell, Portland, Ore.

Playful bears congregating along a highway in the Yellowstone National Park

What We Climb On

A small girl who had been promised the privilege of climbing to a neighborhood hilltop where her brother delighted to go drew back in dismay when she came in sight of the steep and rough ascent. "Why, there isn't any smooth path up. It's all bumpy and stony!" she exclaimed.

"How would we ever get up if it wasn't?" demanded her brother. "The stones and hummocks are what we climb on."

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

EL IRAZU
ATLANTIC (CARIBBEAN)
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
PACIFIC
EL IRAZU, VOLCANO OF COSTA RICA, IS THE ONLY POINT IN THE AMERICAS FROM WHICH BOTH THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS CAN BE SEEN
IT TAKES A GALLON OF MILK TO MAKE A POUND OF CHEESE
EDUCATION
THE PENCIL STUBS THROWN AWAY ANNUALLY IN THE U.S. WOULD EQUAL 5,000 CARLOADS OF CEDAR WOOD
ONE THIRD OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD ARE UNABLE TO READ OR WRITE!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Start

Edinburgh

It was a cold, blustery day, and a young inexperienced commercial traveler was wending his way to the railway station of a country coastal town. He had taken not a single order that day and was a little apprehensive of his reception at headquarters. Then his eye caught sight of a humble shop in a side street. The windows were not smartly dressed, rather overstocked. The suggestion came to him to call there.

His entrance brought an elderly woman from the back apartment of the premises. He inquired if she wanted anything in his line. She listened, then said, with a smile. "No, I am not needing anything, what I think you need is a little cheer. I am just going to have a bite. Will you join me?"

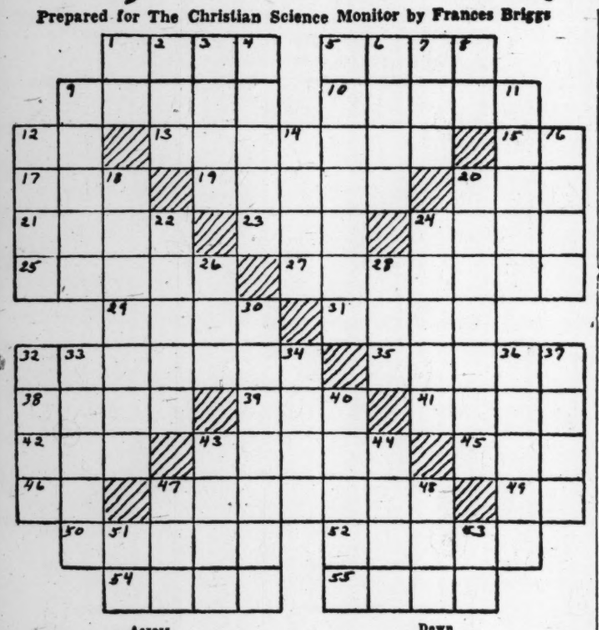
The youthful traveler gladly accepted, for he had had very little to eat that day. She led him into the back apartment where there was a cheery fire. She hastened to put on a frying pan, cooked a generous portion of bacon and eggs, make a warm drink and toast, and the two of them sat down to a hearty meal. When they returned to the front shop the woman went forward to the counter with the remark: "Let me see, I think I could do with such and such a thing; a dozen of this and a gross of that; etc."

It was a small order in a sense, but the young man knew it was enough to enable him to keep his job. He soon was striding to the railway station in time to catch his train home.

The traveler has since risen in his profession to represent one of the largest business houses: he has his own car and brings in large orders to his firm from all over the country. But he never visits that part of the country without calling on his old friend. She always says she had done nothing; but her loving and sympathetic thought comforted and sustained one who was a little weary and sent him on his way rejoicing.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The caracara is a tree, bird, or fish which?
8—What is popular title of former emperors of Russia?
9—Where is Alexandretta?
10—Who was younger son of Pharez (1 Chron. 2:5)?
12—Opus (abbr.).
13—What is another name for a beehive?
15—What suffix indicates object of an action?
17—Stripling is what?
19—What constellation is represented on pictorial charts by a pair of scales?
20—What is a vehicle moved on wheels?
21—What animal is of a tawny yellowish color?
23—The kelpie is an owl, pig, or dog—which?
24—Would a baris have a bill, fins, or oars?
25—Who appeared before Joshua at Gilgal (Josh. 5:13-15)?
27—What is third largest of the planets?
29—What command will stop a draft animal?
31—What rodents, if white, were said to forebode ancient Romans good fortune?
32—Who were the royalist insurgents in western France during and after French Revolution?
35—In Java a village community is called what?
38—What is a space enclosed by a partition?
39—What is a river of western Persia?
41—A fissure is what?
42—What is a city of central Nebraska?
43—What fabric was made by ancients from Egyptian byssus?
45—Young oyster is called what?
46—West Indies (abbr.).
47—What dogs learn tricks easily?
49—Symbol for gold is what?
50—What would a Hindu get from a poogye?
52—Who was son of Jahath (I Chron. 4:2)?
54—Who is a well-known Mary Roberts Rinehart character?
55—Who was one of Noah's sons?

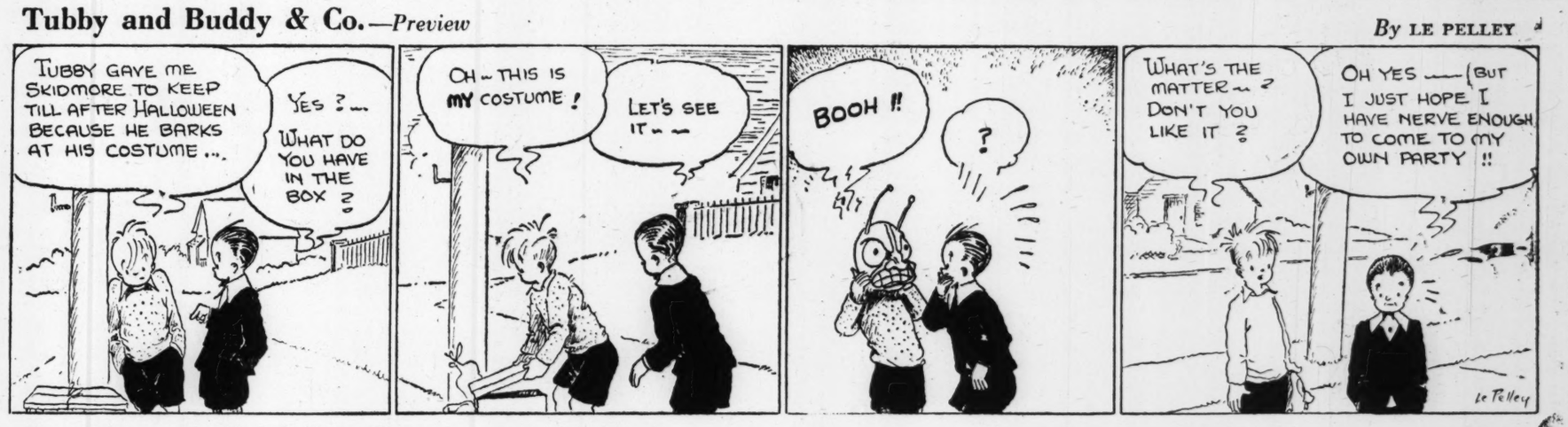
Down

1—Past.
2—Who was one of heroes of David's guard (II Sam. 23:36)?
3—A streamlet is what?
4—What is a town on southern coast of Panama?
5—What is an officer's mount for battle or parade?
6—What is a seaport commune of Yugoslavia?
7—Who is one of characters in "Little Women"?
8—Symbol for ruthenium is what?
9—Where is Murcia?
11—"It is better to —— late than never."
12—What is a Spanish jar having a wide mouth?
14—How might a poet write "ebony"?
16—Scottish Gaelic is what?
18—Flowering —— is State flower of Virginia.
20—What district of central France has subterranean rivers?
22—Who was one of those who returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel (Neh. 7:7)?
24—What is an aquatic mammal with webbed feet?
26—What is a river of northern Chile?
28—A writing tablet is what?
30—From what place did St. Paul start on his three missionary journeys?
32—What bird is usually glossy black?
33—Who were aboriginal inhabitants of Mt. Seir?
34—What color is reddish-yellow in hue?
36—A whipsocket is what?
37—What is most westerly of Aleutian Islands, Alaska?
40—Strasbourg, France, is known as the City of ——.
43—Who was Timothy's grandmother?
44—What was a Zebulun boundary mark (Josh. 19:13)?
47—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
48—In speaking of Biblical Naarah, what pronoun would you use?
51—Where is Manti (Abbr.)?
53—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Preview*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY GAVE ME SKIDMORE TO KEEP TILL AFTER HALLOWEEN BECAUSE HE BARKS AT HIS COSTUME ...
YES ? ... WHAT DO YOU HAVE IN THE BOX ?
OH - THIS IS MY COSTUME !
LET'S SEE IT - -
BOOH !!
?
WHAT'S THE MATTER - ? DON'T YOU LIKE IT ?
OH YES - - - (BUT I JUST HOPE I HAVE NERVE ENOUGH TO COME TO MY OWN PARTY !!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Boy, Looks What's Coming*

Today the Boss was trying on the strangest outfit you ever saw-
And Joan had on something that looked so much like a rabbit I almost started to chase her!
"Um-m-" I thought, "Looks as though there was going to be a fancy party around here soon-
"And a Halloween party at that!" I said to myself a few moments later when I found the Boss cutting funny faces in some pumpkins!

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the Spot*

By THE HAGERS

"WE STOP HERE!" TOMMY CALLED TO ME; "AND, WADDLES, LAND HERE CAREFULLY."
I CHOSE A SPOT; LIT ON MY BACK. THE FLOCK SENT UP A WARNING QUACK.
"YOU'RE IN THE OIL!" I HEARD THEM CRY. "YOUR FEATHERS STUCK. NOW YOU CAN'T FLY!"
THEY PICKED ME UP. TOM SAID, "I HOPE THAT WE CAN FIND A BRUSH AND SOAP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America's Peace Aims

The new British Ambassador issues a friendly challenge to Americans which should be accepted. The Marquess of Lothian, meeting the charge of propaganda head on, says frankly that he wishes to present the British view and invites Americans to come back with theirs. Declaring that if the "free peoples cannot speak frankly to one another about what is deepest in our hearts and what most affects the future of the world, then there is no possibility of arriving at a sane policy for peace," he states Britain's peace aims as far as they have been defined and asks: "What do you think should be the settlement we should aim at?"

This is a fair and effective approach to American opinion. It is fair because it does not ask the United States to play Britain's tune but to set the key herself for the kind of world Americans want to see come out of the war. Indeed, Americans who are keenest to resist British influence can welcome this invitation; for the surest way of not being dragged into support of any other nation's war aims is to establish clearly America's peace aims. The Ambassador's approach is effective because even Americans who believe their country should not contribute arms to the war have very strong views on what kind of peace they would like.

* * *

He sees that many Americans—and many of his fellow countrymen—are looking for something more than Prime Minister Chamberlain's general statement: "to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties." Naturally those engaged in breaking the fear of aggression are first of all interested in doing that successfully. What follows will depend on how that is done.

Countries like the Netherlands and the Scandinavian democracies have not joined the fight "to preserve their independence and their liberties." Yet they are surely, vitally concerned. Even should they maintain their neutrality it is unlikely that the peace would be merely a Franco-British peace. The Poles and Czechs already have a stake in it. And should the Netherlands or Scandinavia or Rumania be invaded the peace will manifestly be one which Britain and France cannot now outline. Moreover specific plans might well increase the opposition, as for instance from Russia if Poland were promised complete restoration.

Any American picture of the kind of world that should be sought grows most naturally out of those ideals and interests which are inherently American. Freedom will be the inescapable keynote—freedom of speech, of religion, of individual initiative and economic enterprise. The United States would prefer a world in which such freedoms have as full play as possible.

To such a world America could and should make a greater contribution than it did to the post-Versailles world. Lord Lothian rightly pointed out that the economic sins of Versailles were far greater than its political mistakes. We might go farther and say that with more active operation of the Covenant's plans for political adjustments and without such economic blindness the political mistakes would never have caused war. And on both counts the United States has a share of blame proportionate to its power.

* * *

The American dream has had three main ingredients—Christian idealism, political union, and economic freedom. Americans are bound to think in those terms. In whatever settlement is made there will be need for their reliance on what Lord Lothian called the "everlasting arms of justice, mercy and love"—essentials of peacemaking that nothing fosters so well as Christianity.

Already in peace plans there is prominent mention of federation, either of democratic peoples or of all the nations. Here American experience should be useful in finding practical forms.

One of America's most essential contributions to the peace should be co-operation in economic disarmament and economic federation. For whatever the hopes of political union, they must necessarily be harder to achieve than economic co-operation. America in her own experience has proved the tremendous value of freedom of trade among her states. Indeed, political federation for the United States has been rooted in economic union.

But America has not so far effectively applied this lesson in the international sphere. Her tariff barriers have been among the worst offenders in the economic warfare which has denied freedom of economic opportunity and access to raw materials to nations that have become warmakers. In any peace planning this fact must be borne in mind and Americans may well attempt to promote in a new international order the economic freedom which has been so vital a part of their own national strength.

The City of Flint

Apparently there was some confusion among Russian authorities as to proper procedure in the case of the City of Flint, American merchantman boarded by a German prize crew and taken to Murmansk. This is indicated by the internment and subsequent release of the prize crew and by doubts as to whether the ship would be held in a Russian port—Russia presumably being a neutral—until Germany's right to the prize should be settled.

In insisting that the German crew and the prize leave the Russian port, the Soviet authorities have complied, although belatedly it would seem, with the requirements of international law as these are viewed in the United States. The delay may be explained by declarations that the ship was in need of repairs. Unless the British capture this prize on its way to Germany the case now will be debated before a German prize court.

Had Russia refused either to release the ship in possession of her American crew or to insist that she leave Russian waters in charge of the prize crew, the entire question of Russian neutrality in the war would have been opened up. Russia has been doing very well in this war as a "neutral." Holding the City of Flint would have given neither Germany nor Russia any advantages commensurate with the price Russia would have paid in American good will and in possible loss of neutral status.

The High Price of Milk

As the result of an investigation by Fortune Magazine, the $3,500,000,000-a-year milk industry in the United States is faced with statistical data tending to prove that milk prices could be reduced as much as 4 cents a quart in most cities and still produce a reasonable profit for farmer and distributor. The importance of the study is not that of raising new questions, but rather of re-emphasizing and supporting long-standing conclusions among dairy experts to the effect that milk distributing systems are costly relics of horse-and-buggy days.

That the milk enigma is not one of those incurable ills of the time is currently found in the practice of modernized methods where the law allows retailing of milk at the lower price levels obtained through sound business organization. Fortune's contention is that certain economic adjustments of no violent character, if made by milk distributors, could effect a reduction in milk prices, say from 12½ cents a quart to 9 or 10 cents, without lowering farm income. And its figures show the 1938 milk price index at 91, compared with a cost-of-living index at 83, food at 78.9, clothing 82.3, and rent 69.5.

Some pertinent questions are: Why are stores in some cities compelled by law to sell milk at the same price as delivered milk when they would gladly charge 1 to 2 cents a quart less? Why is it that one large chain store, which claims to be able to reduce its milk price by four cents and still make a profit, is forced by law to maintain price levels in keeping with other distributing systems? Why does the law in some States insist that milk sold in paper containers must cost one cent more a quart than in bottles even though milk-container dealers say their production costs are on a par with glass bottles?

Milk prices appear to be gauged almost wholly upon costs of doorstep delivery, a service millions of consumers are unable to afford. As one of the Nation's basic industries, the milk industry affects the living economy of the entire Nation. Yet it still falls far short of its potential value to the Nation in employment, consumption and productivity, largely due to high prices. Federal supervision has already been required to assure to farmers a fair share of the consumer's dollar. But there is yet opportunity for private enterprise to prove that it can check its own failures without further prodding from Uncle Sam.

Now that the janitor has taken down the screens, remarks our apartment-dwelling neighbor, it is only kindness for him to start up the furnace to warm the flies.

Button, Button—

People now have taken to collecting buttons, it is discovered in connection with the National Antiques Exposition in New York. Just why it should be buttons is anybody's guess, but one dealer hazarded that it was because almost everything else had been collected. After stamps, coins, arrowheads, match covers, butterflies, old bottles, and Sandwich glass, the call at length has come to buttons. Of course, there still are dolls, old prints, candlesticks, rare porcelain, and butter molds—not to mention Henry Ford's hobby of collecting old grist mills and machine shops—but buttons are more within reach of the small collector's purse.

Presumably one might start with a stamped metal button from father's overalls, or even the nail that served as a button when the button was gone.

But no matter how fine or extensive a button assortment a collector might gather, he probably still would have to go to his tailor to match, approximately, the one he lost off his overcoat.

The Bookshelf

Mr. Sheean's Pen Pricks

Mr. Sheean comes late into the field with his contribution of first-hand information on the last months of Loyalist Spain and the Munich crisis at Prague, but that is due to the rapidity of events rather than to unusual tardiness on the part of the author.

By way of adding a distinctive touch, he opens his NOT PEACE BUT A SWORD (Doubleday, Doran. $2.75) with an amusing chapter in which, from the safe and not too well-informed vantage ground of the top deck of a London bus, he distributes his gibes at the Pall Mall clubs ("Huge, comfortable monasteries"), at Gilbert's rhymes and Sullivan's music ("if you call it music"), at the "governing class" ensconced in the soft upholstery of the offices of Whitehall—in fact, at London's crusted old traditions generally and at all manner of notables from Dr. Johnson to Mr. Chamberlain.

The bus ride stops at Billingsgate and the next chapter opens with the author in the back seat of a battered car jolting over the road to Tarragona, Spain, in company with a band of foreign volunteers fighting for the Loyalists.

British, Americans, Poles and other races—all Mr. Sheean's characters live—make the best of a lean fare of bean stew and chestnuts in a ditch, scattering for cover when Insurgent bombers pass; and otherwise grimly carry on, unkempt and ragged, their main concern being the eternal, and, as it proved, hopeless question: when will Britain come and help us?

The book is difficult to classify. Sometimes it gives us vivid little vignettes of people in times of supreme national emergency—on the Ebro, in Madrid under constant shelling for two years, or in the Horse's Neck tavern on the road from Prague to Carlsbad, where Sudeten Germans gathered to voice their pronounced sentiments. Sometimes it is explanatory—the state of parties in Spain and the universally mistaken notion regarding the Spanish Communists, who had been the stabilizing force in the Loyalist camp, or the events that culminated at Munich. Frequently we run into the jolly fellowship of the press correspondents in various phases of news-gathering under trying conditions. One chapter is devoted to Jews, their agony under Nazi rule and the dilatory, ineffective efforts of the powers to help them at Evian.

Over all this miscellaneous material, Mr. Sheean presides with his rapid-fire pen that sometimes carries a formidable sting and always shows a ready sympathy for the various peoples whose portraits he sets out to paint.

H. J. S.

Well Prepared

Cosmopolitanism 'Down Under'

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

One of the things which trouble this metropolis of the South Pacific is whether or not it is really cosmopolitan, whether it ranks with the great cities of the world in urbanity and approach to living.

Walking about Sydney you might be misled by its abundant vitality, its disregard of conventions and its apparent acceptance of the speed of modern life. On the surface Sydney is a self-satisfied, bustling, modern city, fully occupied with the present, sure of its place in the world, and driving ahead with that faith in the future which is characteristic of a young country. But if you accept Sydney on trust on the strength of its appearance you will be wrong. Actually, Sydney is far from being the confident, assured, rather strident matron she appears. More she resembles the debutante, busy with her new freedom but uncertain of her values, much concerned with covering up her origins and lack of real experience, full of the strength of fresh youth but squandering it.

Living here it is difficult not to fall in love with this uneven, brightly patterned southern metropolis, sprawling about the waters of its blue and tortuous harbor. Its exuberance, its blue weather, and its cheerful provincialism all have a strong appeal. You get to like the distorted streets, the prevalent feeling that work is not all and that sea and cricket field and tennis court are just waiting for you to whisk away from the pretense of living, the unruffled Australians, and the assumption that the whole of this vast continent really exists as a background to this vital town.

* * *

But before long you become aware that the apparent unconcern with which Sydney faces the world is tempered by a real anxiety about the attitude of her visitors. Do you think Sydney is really metropolitan? dwellers here want to know. What is your opinion of her architecture, her art galleries, her newspapers and magazines? Are the galleries sufficiently stocked with masterpieces? Are they better than those of her rival Melbourne? Do you detect a distinctively Australian note in her culture? And so on endlessly.

Look around and you will find external signs which explain why these questions are so anxiously put to you by the cultured "Sydneysider." You will see the same anxious desire to perambulate that you find in California, on the other side of the Pacific, the strings of automobiles moving in solid and stolid procession through the week-end hours, the towering flats which leave you rather astonished when you are told (as you are so often) that Australians love their homes to the point of liking to stay in them while other nations dash about; the same movies, the foreign restaurants, the vessels from a hundred far ports moving easily in and out at the piers.

* * *

But you will also see some oddly incongruous sights. You will find that Friday nights the whole of the vast and tropical suburbs of the city seems to empty its contents into the center of the town. And since the uptown district in Sydney is enormously greater than its heart, the result is something akin to Main Street parade in Gopher City. Maybe the Thursday pay check accounts for this phenomenon, but Friday finds all Sydney parading the streets for the sake of the parade. You will find at the same time it is impossible to get into the city's chief movie houses these nights unless you make reservation a week ahead. This is Sydney's evening out.

And Sundays you will find the cosmopolitan atmosphere very much absent. The Sabbath here has overtones of Victorian England; no shows, no movies, few eating houses open.

The Australian will tell you he stands midway between London and San Francisco, that he is more laconic and less well-dressed than the Londoner, and less easy-going and more conservative in his habits than the men from the Golden Gate. He will say he is cautious in his approach to newspapers, lacking in high spirits and without the art of self-advertisement. These comments were printed in a Sydney newspaper the other day as true of the type. To the visitor they are astonishing. He finds the Australian communicative, prosperous-looking, dressed in his own style—which precludes, almost as undemocratic, the striped pants and silk hats of the Londoner; adventurous, and full of gaiety. The observer will also be impressed, above all things, by the belief of the Australian in his own country, and his acceptance of the duty of revealing that belief to the visitor. And the Sydney harbor, vast and unexpected and busy, he finds one of the best playgrounds on earth.

QUENTIN POPE

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A British View

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Americans have impressed the world with their mental alertness. It is therefore inconsistent that they should at this vital time be apparently unable to see that by refusing to assist the Allies in this war they ally themselves with the enemy, i. e., evil forces.

America hates war but England took part in one recently enough to hate it even more than America. No war ever began with more reluctance than this one, or with more hope right up to the last moment that war would be averted, and that the problem would be settled in a civilized way. But because we love freedom so well we are fighting for it, not only for ourselves but for the unfortunate people, our so-called enemy, who have been denied it.

American leaders have, in the past few days, had many high-sounding things to say about the United States of America showing the world an example, etc., but surely history will show that Americans have no real regard for the things we hold so dear that we fight for them, except possibly in so far as they bring America hard cash.

England as an island could adopt an isolationist policy, but fortunately for the future of the human race, that same breadth of vision which made her sons go out and build up her great Empire, is alive, or she would not be waging a war which she loathes, and from which she herself stands to lose materially, but will gain the gratitude of smaller nations now, and of mankind in the future.

In this war, as in every war, neither side is without blame, but the balance of right is with the Allies; so there can be no doubt with or without the United States of America our ultimate victory is certain.

(MRS.) N. E. UNDERWOOD

Sheffield, Eng.

An American View

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

England has fought seven times to preserve the balance of power. She has sustained first one weary combatant, then another. War, war, war, and three centuries without a decision.

They say it is a conflict of ideologies.

In 1812 England fought to restore a monarchy to France. Yesterday she was silent godfather to fascism in Spain, and today fights a war which may restore democracy to Germany.

The forms of government and the ideals change, but one issue goes on forever. It is political ascendancy over Europe.

Too weak to exercise it alone. Too jealous to release it. Shifting from side to side to prevent the rise of a single power. Siding with Germany before and with France today. England preserves ascendancy over Europe.

And all the world is embroiled.

CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY

Washington, D. C.

Involved

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Voters in a democracy have a right to express their opinion as to whether or not they are to be involved in the European conflict. Bankers, munition makers and others who will profit from United States participation in the war are undoubtedly already using their influence to involve us in war. The common people who will pay the costs if we are entangled might well be reminded, I think, that they can exert power and influence, through their Senators and Representatives, if they but keep them informed.

MRS. BEATRICE SAWYER ROSSELL

Chicago

Autumn Drive

The ribbon road beyond the windshield glass
Unwinds from Autumn's spool all Autumn's shades;
Borders of yellow, green and green-like gold,
A wide band of the leaves that once held dark
Determined depths of light upon the trees.
Beneath the motor's hood the sleek purr talks
Across the miles; says words we do not say:
The engine of the year slows in the curve
Of Autumn; power to power, man's motor and the year's,
Meet and blend for a moment in the smoking afternoon;
Only a short mile from winter, a shorter mile from town.

JOHN RITCHEY

The Wide Horizon

Milestone in Democracy

By Robert R. Mullen

In the news that the Governmental Research Association, in session at Princeton, N. J., has decided to reorganize itself into two distinct societies, the lay reader is liable to see only an item of academic interest. Yet it is reasonable to say that few recent announcements have been so filled with victory, so fraught with promise, for American democracy.

To understand why this is true, we need to go back to that first great American revolt against corruption and mismanagement that marked the urban movements following the Civil War—to the sultry summer of 1871, Cartoonist Thomas Nast, the collapse of the Tweed Ring, and the emergence in New York of the Nation's first citizen reform movement. We need to follow this group through successive but ineffectual reform administrations to the turn of the century when a growing conviction took root in the thought of R. Fulton Cutting, wealthy social worker, that some means must be found for establishing an ideal of economy and efficiency in municipal government.

Mr. Cutting reasoned that the American theory of government is simply that public officials are administrators of duties given to them by the people and that citizens have a right, in fact an obligation, to review what officials are doing, and to point out improvements in processes where opportunities arise.

With this thought, Mr. Cutting in 1906 invited John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie to join him in founding the New York Municipal Research Bureau.

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One of the Bureau's first tasks was an examination of the health department, resulting in the introduction of the word "budget" into American government. Another investigation of street cleaning led to removal of a high city official on charges of incompetency in office. So far as is known this was the first removal on such charges in the country's history.

During reform administrations, the Bureau's suggestions were usually followed, but when Tammany was in the saddle there were frequent public clashes, with the constructive effect that citizens far removed from New York began to hear of governmental research.

Soon calls began to come into the New York Bureau for experts to study conditions in other cities. In time, this led to the New York Bureau's becoming something of a research training school.

Lent D. Upson came along one day, and Dr. William H. Allen, Director, put him on a garbage truck to study ways in which the work might be improved. Mr. Upson is now head of the Detroit Bureau and trains new comers to the field of government research in his classes at Wayne University.

Herman Loeffler was put to work investigating how Tammany had gerrymandered the wards in Manhattan to insure having a predominance in the city council. He drew up the ward maps, showing boundaries that resembled the outlines of pigs, geese, and other barnyard animals, which played a part in New York's adopting the proportional representation method voting a few years ago. Mr. Loeffler is now head of the Boston Bureau.

When the number of men engaged in governmental research had grown apace, they organized the Governmental Research Association, meeting once a year for discussions, and exchanging ideas and news during the year through a secretariat, and through special pages in the monthly Review of the National Municipal League.

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Then followed another development. When the Bureaus were established in most of the major cities, experts arose in various fields. For example, one member of a Bureau staff might conduct an examination of the local police department to discover ways in which officers should be selected, how much territory one man could effectively patrol, what sort of equipment was desirable, and so on. He would make his report, and through the G. R. A. it would come to the notice of other bureaus.

Perhaps one of these bureaus was contemplating a similar study. It might borrow the man who had already made the investigation and thus benefit from his experience. Soon the man would accumulate a fund of experience and a reputation. In time, he would devote all his effort to police work. Similar experts arose in the field of assessing, health, auditing, and so on.

The natural step to follow was the insistence in some communities that just such qualified experts as these actually be put in permanent charge of departments. The field of the professional public administrator began to open.

Then colleges began to take an interest in this development. Dean William Mosher established his School of Citizenship at Syracuse and others followed. The trend is now in full swing as Harvard opens its Littauer School of Government. More and more young men and women are turning to professional governmental administration as their chosen field of service.

And that brings us up to our opening statement about the significance of the Princeton decision. A Public Administration Society has been formed, which indicates that the number of men practicing public administration as a profession has now reached the proportion where a permanent national society for the exchange of ideas and inspiration is a necessity. This, in addition to the parent organization of researchers.

Thus with schools turning out intelligently directed young men and women having superior motives, with research bureaus constantly stirring citizen interest and participation in government, and with a growing class of professionals expressing high ideals of efficiency and economy in government, it becomes clear that something tangibly good is unfolding daily for the advancement of American democracy.